

# THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

VOL. XII. NO. 219.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY JUNE 15th, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## A SPECIAL "ARROW" COLLAR OFFER

4 Styles of "ARROW" COLLARS which we will sell assorted as you wish

**6 FOR 50c.**

We will not sell less than the half-dozen at this special price although these goods can be bought, in less quantity at 2 for 25c.

Two collars for nothing if you buy a half dozen.

This offer good to July 1st. Only.

**Eckert's Store** "ON THE SQUARE"

## PHOTOPLAY

FITZHUGH'S RIDE ..... TWO REEL LUBIN WAR STORY

Fitzhugh and Carrol each love Elizabeth. War opens and both enlist. Carrol intercepts the mail for Fitzhugh from Elizabeth, and starts trouble. A fierce battle ensues in which Fitzhugh is captured and placed in a Federal prison, where he escapes and dashes home to his girl only to find that she is just about to marry Carrol. He prevents this and also prevents the Federals from destroying the church in which the ceremony was about to be performed.

OH, DOCTOR ..... ESSAY COMEDY

Show Starts 6:30

Admission 5 Cents

## WALTER'S THEATRE

N. C. Miller UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT W. E. Ziegler

—TO-NIGHT—

5 REELS

5 REELS

CHASING THE SMUGGLERS ..... Kalem Drama

In two parts featuring CARLYLE BLACKWELL.

THE STORY OF VENUS ..... A Romantic Selig Drama

COLONEL HEEZA LIAR SHIPWRECKED ..... Pathé Comedy

THE RESTLESS WOMAN ..... Biograph Drama

5 BIG REELS ..... ADMISSION 5 cts.

Coming June 19th—Quo Vadis, a powerful photo drama produced by the Kieine-Cines Co. in eight parts at a cost of \$225,000. A 2 1/2 hours' show.

## ..FLY TIME..

is rapidly approaching, a little time and attention put to your Stables, Hen House and Out Buildings, at this time will rid you all summer of these disease carrying pests. We have several preparations which if properly applied will guarantee you the above result.

We will be glad to show them and explain their use to you anytime you call.

## People's Drug Store

Rexall & A. D. S. Remedies Victrolas Kodaks

## ...The Quality Shop...

offers you a line of the smartest suitings of the season with care in the construction of our garments that makes our store the best place to buy your spring clothing.

The best things in Haberdashery in our store always

**WILL. M. SELIGMAN**

## J. D. LIPPY, TAILOR

Careful analysis of individual requirements is the basis of our exclusive tailoring service. Fabrics in accord with the latest mandates of fashion.

**SUITS \$16.00 UP**

**J. D. LIPPY, TAILOR**

## .... LIGHTNING RODS ....

To the public: Any one wanting new rods of almost any make—cable or copper twisted—or wanting old lightning rods repaired at reasonable price should call on either phone.

**H. E. RIDDLEMOSER**

McKnightstown, Pa.

## REGULATIONS FOR JULY 4TH

Burgess will Allow Sale of Fireworks for Four Days but they May be Used in Gettysburg only during Prescribed Hours.

Burgess Raymond to-day announced the regulations which will govern the Fourth of July observance in Gettysburg this year.

The discharge of firecrackers and all kinds of both day and night fireworks will not be permitted except between the hours of 7 a. m. and 11 p. m. on the day of the Fourth. The sale of all fireworks will be permitted on and after July first. This latter date is placed early in order to allow the people from the country to lay in their supply in plenty of time.

The Burgess is specially anxious to inform the public that the discharge of blank cartridges or the making of any other unnecessary noise will not be tolerated between the hours of midnight and seven o'clock on the morning of the Fourth. This has been a source of great annoyance in years past and the officers will be given very definite instructions to deal summarily with any who may offend this summer.

The use of dangerous explosives is cautioned against by Mr. Raymond and fireworks with dynamite or other materials dangerous to life are strongly condemned. It is the Burgess' desire to make the day as "safe and sane" as possible without interfering with the fun of the youngsters.

In order that property may be safeguarded it is suggested that all night fireworks of any size be taken to the edge of town and set up so that they will not likely fall within the borough limits. There are plenty of places about the town which are suitable for such displays.

The use of fireworks and fire crackers during the parade of patriotic orders in the evening will be avoided.

## RENDERED EXERCISES

Town Churches Observed Children's Day on Sunday.

Many of the churches of town observed the annual Children's Day on Sunday. All were elaborately decorated with cultivated and wild flowers of the season. The Methodist services were held Sunday morning an unusual feature here being four canaries which were arranged in the decorations and sang vigorously during the service. St. James services were held in the chapel in the evening, "The Awakening of the Fairy Queen", with a pretty floral effect closing the entertainment. At the United Brethren church the Sunday School and congregation took part in a well rendered service, as well as at the Presbyterian and Reformed churches. The exercises in the College Lutheran church will be held next Sunday.

## START WELL

Express Trains Get Patronage on their Initial Runs.

This morning fifteen passengers boarded the Pittsburgh Express which left Gettysburg at 5:40 for Baltimore. It was the train's first trip through this place on regular schedule. The evening train Sunday, going west, brought in a number of people. The big electric headlight on the latter train is the only one in use on the Western Maryland.

## MARRIAGE LICENSE

Permit to Wed Issued by Clerk of the Courts.

Clerk of the Courts Olinger has issued a marriage license to Joseph I. Weaver and Effie G. Robinson, both of New Oxford.

A license has also been issued to Raymond F. Cole, of Franklin township, and Anna B. Baker, of Menallen township.

BELIEVING that our customers will appreciate our shortening the hours for our store help in the hot afternoons, we will open each day at 7 a. m. and, except on Saturday, close at 5:30 during the balance of the month of June. During July and August we will open at 7 a. m. and close at 5:00 p. m. except Saturday. G. W. Weaver and Son—advertisement

June 25—Formal Opening Kurtz Memorial Playground.

## ANOTHER BUSY SUNDAY HERE

Four Excursions, a Motorcycle Run, Numerous Automobile Parties and Some Visitors of Prominence Make up Sunday Crowd.

With four special excursions, many tourists on the regular trains, and several hundred automobile parties, Gettysburg had another busy Sunday.

The first arrivals reached Gettysburg early in the morning. They were the members of the Pittsburgh Traffic Club who were at Baltimore last week as members of the Traffic Club of that city. The Pittsburgh party was composed of many men prominent in the transportation companies operating in and near Pittsburgh. The trip over the battlefield was made during the morning and, immediately upon its conclusion, the return trip to the Western Pennsylvania city was started.

The Western Maryland brought another party here on Sunday. It was a special from Baltimore, carrying 257 persons. They arrived at Gettysburg at eleven o'clock in the morning and stayed here until half past three in the afternoon, going from here to Pen Mar. They returned to Baltimore by the main line in the evening.

The Pennsylvania Railroad ran two special trains over the Reading, bringing an aggregate of 700 passengers. They came from Altoona, Johnstown, Hollidaysburg, Bedford, and other points on that division of the Pennsylvania. The Reading carried their usual quota of Sunday tourists.

Among the visitors here for the day was John G. Ashbaugh, a resident of Derry, Westmoreland county, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Winebrenner, on Baltimore street. He left this morning for Harrisburg to take part in the transfer of the battle flags from the museum to the rotunda of the Capitol. Mr. Ashbaugh was selected to carry the flag of the 168th Volunteer Infantry. He had two brothers in the Civil War, members of Company E, 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Fighting Dick Coulter Regiment. His brother, Daniel, was killed at the Second Battle of Bull Run and the other brother, William H. Ashbaugh, resides in Pittsburgh.

Colonel H. B. Blood, of Keokuk, Iowa, was a visitor to Gettysburg during the latter part of last week. Colonel Blood was at Gettysburg from July 1863 to January 1864, superintending the burial of the dead immediately after the battle, taking care of government property, and adjusting damage claims, in addition to performing many other valuable services.

Included in the Sunday visitors were fifty two members of the Maryland Motorcycle Club who had Gettysburg as a checking station on a run covering 182 miles. The run went from here to Chambersburg, Hagerstown, Frederick and from there back to Baltimore.

## CHANGE IN SERVICE

Early Morning Train will not Have Mail Agent.

Beginning Thursday, June 18, the morning passenger train on the Reading, leaving Gettysburg at 5:55 and returning at 1:45 p. m. will not carry a mail agent. The other trains on the Reading will all have mail clerks. In order that towns in the upper part of the county may not be inconvenienced by this arrangement it is likely that mail from Gettysburg for the more important towns will be sent by closed pouch and thrown off by the baggage agent. For the less important towns it will be taken to Carlisle Junction and brought back on the train arriving here at 9:15 a. m., being distributed by the mail clerk on that train.

## UNCLAIMED LETTERS

Mail Awaiting Call at the Gettysburg Post Office.

Letters for the following remain unclaimed in the Gettysburg post office:

Mr. Homer Amos, Thos. G. Allen, Mr. Charles Blenbaugh, Mrs. Katie Brunner, Mr. J. Curry, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Depew, Mrs. James Murray, (2), Mr. Howard F. Shields, Charles Shumer, Henry H. Taylor, Mr. P. H. Trestle, Mr. Frank Watson, Mr. Elmer C. Weaver, Harry Zilly.

Persons calling for above named letters should state that they have been advertised.

## ALL LOOK FOR A BUMPER CROP

County Fruit Growers at Regular Monthly Meeting Hear that Apple Crop All over the Country is Going to be Large.

That the apple prospect looks like a "bumper crop" for 1914, taking the country as a whole, is the conclusion reached at the regular meeting of the Fruit Growers Association of Adams County which was held in Fruit Growers Hall, Bendersville, Saturday evening.

Adams county members reported for their own and neighboring orchards, and letters and reports from many sections of the State, as well as Canada, Nova Scotia, New York, New England, Virginia, Ohio and the Far West were presented. Nearly every report gave the apple prospect as 50 to 100 per cent. of a full crop.

Peaches are reported a good crop in Adams and nearby counties also in Delaware and New Jersey but nearly a complete failure in New York and the whole northern half of Pennsylvania.

H. W. Keller gave his experience with orchard cultivation. He has found it decidedly better to keep the orchard thoroughly cultivated through the first half of the summer. Some seasons, as the present one, he has been unable to cultivate early and he considers it best to break up the orchard ground even if it must be done as late as the middle of June.

The use of disks versus turning plows for orchard cultivation was discussed and generally agreed that, under most conditions, the disks are better. Eli P. Garretson reported satisfactory use of disks in stony ground when the work was done before the ground dried out too much in the spring.

Mr. Garretson also gave his experience with an orchard tractor. He says that it does better work and shows a saving over horse power. William E. Grove has had similar experience.

In view of the fact that some kind of apple grading and package bill is likely to be passed at the next session of our Legislature, the question of the kind of law that would be most desirable was taken up. A newly passed New York State law was read by Eli P. Garretson and fully discussed. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report to a later meeting.

## SHREWSBURY TO PLAY

First Game of the Season for Town Base Ball Team.

The first game of the season will be played on Nixon Field next Saturday when the strong Shrewsbury nine will be the opponents of the Gettysburg team. This evening the Sunday School League opens on Nixon Field with St. James vs Catholic as the attraction.

The Sunday School games will be started at 6:15. The use of objectionable language by either players or spectators will not be tolerated and the management issues an early caution in order to avoid any trouble. In other seasons there were frequent complaints of balls being stolen. Any one caught at this practice this year will be barred from the grounds for the remainder of the season. Last year's rules will be carried out in the conduct of the games and selection of umpires, and every effort will be made to furnish a successful season.

## McCOOL—HOLLINGER

Miss Hollinger, of Chambersburg, was Married Last Week.

Miss Marguerite Hollinger and Benedict B. McCool, both of Chambersburg, were married by the Rev. E. H. Lamar, at the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, Frederick, Thursday afternoon. The two will spend several days at Braddock Heights and then return to Chambersburg, where they will reside. Mrs. McCool has been a frequent visitor to Gettysburg where she is well known.

## GRANTED PATENT

Local Inventor is Granted Everything he Claims.

W. M. Conover has been granted a patent for his motorcycle stand which he recently invented. Every one of Mr. Conover's claims was allowed, a condition which seldom prevails for patent seekers.

## HOPE TO BOOK MANY GOOD SHOWS

Stock Company will Open Season here in September and Mutt and Jeff will Hold the Boards Two Weeks Later. Other Shows.

With a desire to furnish the people of the town the best shows that Gettysburg can afford, the new management of Walter's Theatre is in correspondence with a number of companies in the hope of providing an attractive season this fall and winter.

The season will likely open on September 7 with "Mutt and Jeff in Mexico" a companion musical comedy to the Mutt and Jeff performance which closed Gettysburg's theatricals this spring. The desire for musical shows is well recognized here and as many as possible will be listed for appearance in the local playhouse.

The Loie Francis Stock Company, which appeared here for a week last fall, is booked for another week's engagement starting September 21. The company will be composed of practically the same cast as that which appeared here last fall but a few people have been added which make much for the strength of the company. One or two other stock companies, the Pickers, or some other favorites, will be booked for a week's stay during the winter.

Minstrel shows, one or two of them a season, always take well in Gettysburg and the management will endeavor to book only the best. Dramas, of a high class, will also be given time in Gettysburg if they can be secured but every effort will be made to avoid the cheap melodrama without merit.

The High Rollers Burlesquers asked for a date here but were promptly turned down by Messrs. Miller and Ziegler who have decided that no shows of that character shall appear during their management of the theatre.

## CHAPTER OF MISHAPS

Several Accidents with Automobiles and Teams over Sunday.

Thrown from an automobile which collided with a street car in Harrisburg, Esther Scott, the 12 year old daughter of C. Linford Scott, of that city, sustained injuries from which which she died a few hours later in the city hospital. Her sister sustained a broken arm. Dr. C. Cumber, who drove the automobile, was not injured. The Scott family have been frequent guests at the home of J. I. Mumper on Baltimore street, while Dr. Cumber graduated from college 15 years ago and has many friends here. He is an uncle of the little girl.

Running over several large rocks near Devil's Den Sunday afternoon a large Pullman touring car, driven by Roy Shirley, of Harrisburg, was badly damaged. It did not stop until it struck a tree. The occupants were unhurt.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bream, of near New Oxford, were thrown from a buggy on the York Pike a mile east of town Saturday night when their horse shied and ran over an empanment. Neither was hurt and the buggy was only slightly damaged.

## MRS. DANIEL B. ROUZER

Former Resident of Gettysburg Died in Altoona.

Mrs. Daniel B. Rouzer died this morning at 8:50 in Altoona aged 61 years.

Before marriage she was Miss Annie Cullison, daughter of Zechariah Cullison, of Gettysburg. She leaves six children, Mrs. John N. Weaver, of Gettysburg; Mrs. F. B. White, of Philadelphia; Miss Pearl Rouzer and Miss Charlotte Rouzer, at home in Altoona; and Edward and Charles Rouzer, of Altoona. She also leaves several brothers and sisters, two of whom are Mrs. John Toddes, of Gettysburg; and Mrs. Samuel Trimmer, of Seven Stars.

The funeral will be held in Altoona.

DOUGHERTY & HARTLEY. Our store will close at 5:30 p. m. except Saturday, from June 15th to 31st. During July and August we will close at 5:00 p. m. to afford our help and selves relief during the hot weather. We would advise morning shopping, you will find our store cool and comfortable until late afternoon, in hot weather.—advertisement 1

## LETTERS FROM COUNTY TOWNS

Correspondents send in Many Items of Interesting News from their Respective Towns. Personals and Many Brief Items.

## BIGLERVILLE

Biglerville—Arthur Dewees, of Baltimore, and Joel Borton, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with G. W. Koser.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Myers, of Hanover, are visiting their son, Charles Myers, the east-end grocer.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli Bream visited at the home of F. M. Bream on Sunday.

Miss Stella Wright, of Oketo, Kansas; Miss Ethel Wright and Miss Beulah Harris, of Bendersville, spent the week-end at the home of C. L. Longdorf.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Tipton spent Sunday with the parents of Mrs. Tipton, Mr. and Mrs. William Lauver.

Sewell Kapp and Allen Thoman spent the week-end at Atlantic City.

Charles E. Miller and family visited at the home of Frank Carbaugh on Sunday.

J. S. Taughinbaugh, of New Oxford, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. C. E. Deatrick.

Miss Elizabeth Griest and Miss Edith Peters, of Guernsey, entertained a number of friends at a lawn party on Saturday evening.

Raymond Carbaugh a recent graduate of Gettysburg College, is spending his vacation with his parents on East York street.

Mrs. S. G. Bigham and Mrs. H. C. Sanders spent Saturday in Gettysburg.

Miss Greta Stonesifer also visited in Gettysburg on Saturday.

Prof. Ira Mummert, of Abbottstown, was a Biglerville visitor recently.

Many of the ladies of the Lutheran congregation are filling jars with cherries and strawberries to be sent to the Loysville Orphans' Home.

Children's Day will be observed in the German Reformed church next Sunday night.

## LITTLESTOWN

Littlestown—Milton H. Bair, of Hanover, spent Friday transacting business in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Pius Harner left Friday morning for Perkasie, where they will spend a few days with their son, Earl.

E. Gettler transacted business in York, Thursday.

Mrs. Kate Bittinger, of Bittingers, and Mrs. J. W. Hahn, of Hanover, spent Thursday at the home of Mrs. H. M. Duttera.

Albert Hark, of the West, has returned to his parental home.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fox has returned home after spending a week at Niagara Falls.

William Stuller spent Thursday in McSherrystown.

Mrs. Ed. Shaeffer, of Hanover, spent Sunday visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Roger Doll and niece, Miss Helen Klein, of Frederick, are visiting in town.

The Schreiber canning factory started operations Wednesday morning and are busily engaged in canning peas.

## ECKENRODE—FERMIER

Mr. Eckenrode, of Emmitsburg, Married in Alabama.

Miss Annie Fermier, of Mobile, Alabama, was married to Edward J. Eckenrode, of Emmitsburg, at a nuptial mass in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Mobile, Monday morning, June 8, at 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Eckenrode and his bride will spend the summer East, visiting New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, coming about July first to his home in Emmitsburg, where they will be until the first of October, when he will return to Mobile to resume his work with the McGill Institute, being a member of the faculty of the institute.

## FARMER'S MEETING

The Adams County Milk Association will meet in the Court House on Thursday evening, June 18, between 7 and 9 o'clock. All farmers are requested to be present.

## BURIED IN NEW MEXICO

The funeral of James E. Rummel, formerly of Gettysburg, who died last Thursday in Almagordo, New Mexico, was held from his late home in that community.



# THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Published Daily Except Sunday  
Times and News Publishing Company

W. LAVERE HAFER,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

PHILIP R. BIKLE,  
President.

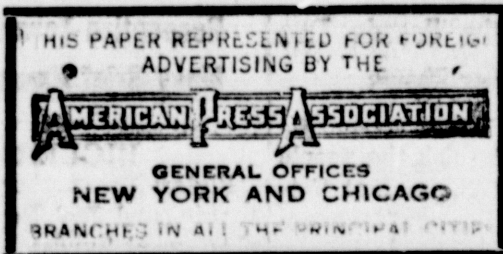
PHILIP R. BIKLE, Editor.

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paid on the pink address label on your paper. The date will be changed within  
ten days after your money is received at The Times Office.

Entered August 15, 1904, at Gettysburg, Pa., as second-class matter, under  
Congress March 3, 1879.

BELL PHONE UNITED PHONE  
Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.



Want ads. One cent per word each insertion. Two cents a word if guaranteed  
first page position. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one cent  
per word.

## TO OUR READERS

The Gettysburg Times takes absolutely no part in politics, being neutral on  
all such matters. Anything that appears in our general news columns,  
concerning state or national politics, is furnished us by The American Press As-  
sociation, a concern which gives the same news to Republican, Democratic,  
Prohibition, or Socialist papers and which is strictly non-partisan.  
Our advertising columns are open to all candidates of all parties.

## A Former Buyer Bought Too Many FLYNETS

Not too many of just one kind—but about twice  
the quantity of all kinds, that the normal trade would  
demand.

We think the best plan to move the stock is to  
make a

**Bona fide reduction of 20 per cent**

on every net in the store now when the season  
is starting.

**Adams County Hardware Co.**

P. S.—Customers will find that our advertised reductions  
are in absolute good faith and are not exaggerated

## Special! Special!

25 Per Cent. Reduction  
on our already cut prices  
on Men's and Boy's  
SUITS, also Ladies' and  
Misses' Dresses, Suits  
and Skirts.

## CUT PRICE OUTFITTERS

29 Chambersburg St.

SAMUEL SMITH. : : : : Manager

## ALL RIDING CULTIVATORS MUST BE SOLD

It doesn't pay to carry stock over the season  
and the time is here for these cultivators to move.

### Iron Age

Beyond question the best cultivator the  
market affords. Costs a bit more than some,  
but if you want the best here it is.

The Hench & Dromgold line you are familiar with. We carry their  
three models in 6 and 8 shovel sizes.

**Hench & Dromgold**

Junior  
Hench Improved  
Twentieth Century.

Look these plows over and get our prices on  
them.

**C. C. BRAEM**

Cor. York & Stratton Sts. United Phone Gettysburg.

## :: FESTIVAL ::

at Mummasburg, SATURDAY, JUNE 27th.

To be held under the auspices of the boy's  
organized Class No. 4 of the Union Sunday School.

All are Welcome.

Everybody Invited.

## TERROR REIGNS AS MINERS RIOT

Mob Dynamites Homes of Two  
Union Officials.

## WAR AGAINST FEDERATION

Seceding Members Plan to Disrupt Or-  
ganization and Form New Body.  
Steal Votes From Safe.

Butte, Mont., June 15.—Violent de-  
monstrations by seceding members of  
the Western Federation of Miners kept  
Butte awake much of Saturday night.

Hundreds of the 9000 members of  
the Butte miners' union, disgruntled  
because of heavy assessments levied  
for the recent strike in the Michigan  
copper mines and discontented with  
the card system, marched through the  
streets after a mass meeting.

Then the home of Patrick Casey, an  
officer of the union, was dynamited.  
Casey and his wife and three children  
escaped injury, although the windows  
were blown out and a porch was de-  
molished.

An attempt was also made to dynamite  
the home of Albert Riley, presi-  
dent of the Butte miners' union. It  
was reported from the suburb in which  
he resides.

The sheriff and his deputies searched  
the gulches near Casey's house for  
the miscreants, but none was found.  
Several shots were heard near the  
place after the explosive was set off  
under the porch. These shots were  
supposed to have been fired by the  
dynamiters so as to frighten away the  
pursuers.

Earlier in the night the safe of the  
Western Federation of Miners, taken  
from the headquarters of the union  
by rioters, who earlier had wrecked  
the place and destroyed the unrecor-  
ded ballots cast in the recent election  
of the Butte union, was blown open  
with explosives.

The police were powerless to stop  
the carting away and dynamiting of  
the safe. Nearly a thousand persons  
stood around while the seceding union  
men set off several charges before the  
safe doors gave way.

After the union's safe had been  
wrenched open and examined by the  
insurgents the latter complained to  
the police that one of their number  
had placed the rest of them in the  
light of thieves by decamping with  
\$3000 and a diamond ring which had  
been in the strong box of the union.

There had been rioting during Sat-  
urday, marchers in a union parade  
having been stoned. The insurgent  
union miners declared that they would  
no longer pay extra assessments or  
present union cards at the mines on  
going to work. They had refused to  
present cards and had been disfran-  
chised at the recent union election,  
they said. This precipitated the re-  
volt. The seceders said they would  
try to organize a new union under the  
leadership of the Industrial Workers  
of the World.

### SUN DIGS FOR DYNAITE

Find and Explodes a Stick of It, Bur-  
ied Under Paving.

Bethlehem, Pa., June 15.—A section  
of gutter and street on Second ave-  
nue here was blown up as the result  
of an explosion of peculiar origin.

A year ago, when the street was be-  
ing permanently improved, workmen  
used dynamite to blast away rocks,  
and a stick is supposed to have been  
carelessly left behind when the dress-  
ing of amiesite was put on.

The hot rays of the sun penetrating  
the paving are believed to have caused  
the dynamite to explode.

There was a stiff northeast breeze  
which did not seem to hamper the  
aviator as he darted through the air  
with passengers and cut figure eights.  
He skirted the ends of the piers very  
closely and seemed to have his craft  
under excellent control.

Fire Threatens Town.  
Mays Landing, N. J., June 15.—Dan-  
ville, a settlement of about a dozen  
cottages and a saw mill, located in  
the woods near here, came near being  
wiped out by fire. Fire was discovered  
in one of the cottages and before help  
could be summoned two others were  
in flames. The three were destroyed  
with all their contents, the occupant  
escaping with scarcely any clothing.

Two Trainmen Killed.  
Danville, Va., June 15.—Engineer  
John Wingate, of Danville, and Fire  
man Pickard, of Southern railway  
train No. 29, bound from New York  
to Birmingham, Ala., were killed in a  
derailment at Sadler, N. C., about 15  
miles south of here. All of the  
coaches except the last three left the  
track, but no passengers were injured.

Swimmer Is Drowned.  
Harrisburg, Pa., June 15.—Raymond  
McKinsey, twenty-eight years old, of  
West Fairview, was taken with cramps  
while swimming in the Conodoguinet  
creek and was drowned.

LOST: horseblanket, between Here-  
ter's Mill and Gettysburg via Cham-  
bersburg Pike. Return to Warren and  
Weikert—advertisement

## LINER NEW YORK LIMPS INTO PORT

Was Rammed in Fog by the  
Pretoria.

## SHIP IS BADLY DAMAGED

Hole Was Ripped in Hull 32 Feet  
Long and 12 Feet High—None of  
265 Passengers Were Injured.

New York, June 15.—With a hole  
thirty-two feet long and twelve feet  
deep gaping in her port side about  
fifty feet aft of the bow—the result of  
a collision in a fog on Saturday—the  
American liner New York limped into  
the harbor on Sunday, a badly crippled  
greyhound of the seas.

The New York brought 265 passen-  
gers and a crew of 370, none of whom  
was injured.

The first reports of the collision  
minimized the damage done to the  
liner in order that no apprehension  
might be raised among friends and  
relatives of those aboard her. They  
were to the effect that no damage  
was done and the passengers were not  
even awakened by the impact.

With her engines stopped in a dense  
fog 400 miles east of the Ambrose  
lightship, the New York, bound for  
the port of New York, was struck by  
the Hamburg-American steamship  
Pretoria. The New York was able to  
proceed without assistance.

The Pretoria struck a glancing blow  
on the New York's port side.

The hole was flush with the main  
deck and a good fifteen feet above the  
water line. No damage was done be-  
low. So great was the force of the col-  
lision that the Pretoria's anchor was  
torn from her bow and left hanging  
inside the gap that had been torn in  
the New York.

All the bulkheads in the New York  
had been closed since Saturday, when  
the fog first settled down about the  
vessel. Captain Roberts went below  
and made a personal examination of  
the hole in the hull. He found that no  
water had entered.

All the passengers were asleep at  
the time of the collision.

The assurance of Captain Roberts  
after his personal examination that  
the vessel was not leaking and was  
in condition to continue on her way  
to New York relieved an intense nerv-  
ous strain.

Most of the passengers had put on  
life belts. The officers and crew show-  
ed admirable discipline and self-con-  
trol.

Divorce Suit Stirs Delaware  
T. B. Rogers, Defendant, Nephew of  
Paterson Locomotive Builder.

Wilmington, Del., June 15.—Theodore  
Beauclerc Rogers, the young mil-  
lionaire clubman, whose fine country  
estate, Bangor Manor, is below New  
Castle, and whose wife, Mrs. Josephine  
Pyle Rogers, has gone to New York  
and brought divorce proceedings on  
statutory grounds, naming an "un-  
known female" as co-respondent, for  
years has been a familiar figure about  
Wilmington and New Castle.

News of the divorce caused a sensa-  
tion in Delaware society. Rogers is  
the only son of the late Theodore  
Beauclerc Rogers, of Beauclerc Manor.  
The senior Mr. Rogers died in a New  
York hospital several years ago. He  
was a nephew of the late Jacob S.  
Rogers, president and owner of the  
Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson,  
N. J., who bequeathed \$5,000,000 to the  
Metropolitan Museum, New York.  
The nephew was an executor of the  
big estate. Young Rogers, who is an  
orphan, inherited his father's estate.

GIRL'S PREDICAMENT  
Blacksmith Releases Her From Hiding  
Place In Churn.

Hagerstown, Md., June 15.—While  
playing hide-and-seek, the little daugh-  
ter of Lester Fahnestock crawled in-  
side of an ice cream churn that stood  
in the yard.

The child had hidden herself so com-  
pletely that when she was found she  
was wedged in the churn unable to  
get out.

The child and the churn were finally  
carried to the blacksmith shop of L.  
H. Haney, who cut the hoops, releas-  
ing the frightened girl. She was un-  
able to walk for some time.

Four Killed in Gas Explosion.  
Columbus, O., June 15.—Four per-  
sons were killed, eight probably fa-  
tally, and nine seriously hurt, when a  
gas main which the victims were re-  
pairing exploded here. The escaping  
gas became ignited when one of the  
victims lit his pipe. Most of the  
injured are foreigners.

Snake Carries Bell to Warn.  
Laurel, Del., June 15.—While going  
through Wheatley's swamp, Curtis  
Spicer, a well known merchant and  
hunter, saw a snake that made a rat-  
tling noise. Thinking it was a rattles-  
nake he killed it and found it was a seven  
foot blacksnake. Cutting it open he  
found two sleek bells inside.

Four Crown Trying Rescue.  
Raven, Va., June 15.—E. G. Gilliam,  
superintendent of the Raven coal  
mine, and W. J. Lewis and this two  
sons were drowned here in an attempt  
to rescue a young son of Lewis. The  
boy had gone in beyond his depth and  
the others went to his rescue.

"Mr. Knocker, Take the Stand."  
The man who tells the truth, the  
whole truth, and nothing but the truth  
is called a knocker.

## DEVEREUX MILLBURN.

One of the Star Players on the  
American Polo Team.



No international athletic contest in  
recent years attracted such general  
interest as the polo match between  
English and American teams. The first  
contest took place on Saturday and  
the second takes place tomorrow.  
Devereux Millburn, No. 3 on the Ameri-  
can team, is expected to be the star.  
He is one of the best players in the  
game, and American backers are  
counting on him to take a prominent  
part in keeping the cup on this side of  
the Atlantic.

## BRITISH POLO TEAM WINS

Foreigners Outplayed Americans in  
Every Conceivable Way.

New York, June 15.—England's hard-  
hitting soldier team, stung to the  
quick by taunts of unworthiness and  
unfaithful preparation heaped upon  
them at home, rode roughshod over  
the hitherto invincible Big Four be-  
fore 40,000 amazed spectators at  
Meadowbrook, and the polo cham-  
pionship will cross the Atlantic unless  
the American team tomorrow reverses  
the crushing verdict of 8½ goals to 3 by  
which the Stars and Stripes were cast  
down.

This will take superhuman polo, for  
Great Britain has the greatest four  
that ever came over the sea to fight  
for the international polo cup.

Outplayed in every conceivable way  
were the famous Millburn and the Wa-  
terbury brothers. The English out-  
rode them, and outdid them and always  
outgassed them.

## GOVERNMENT WINS OVER ANARCHISTS

Plot to Overthrow Throne of  
Italy Upset.

Rome, June 15.—The attempt of the  
anarchists, Republicans and Socialists  
to deal a death blow to monarchical  
institutions has been frustrated be-  
cause of the refusal of the railway  
men to strike.

This virtually would have paralyzed  
the forces of the government. The  
troops are now completely in control  
of the main centers of the insurrec-  
tion—Ancona, Fabriano, Ravenna, For-  
li and Parma. Train service has not  
been interrupted to any great extent  
although many of the provinces are  
still infested by revolutionists who  
are destroying the railroad tracks, the  
stations and the bridges and damag-  
ing public buildings.

The entire situation has improved  
within the last twenty-four hours, but  
according to Premier Salandra, the  
government has not yet solved the  
difficulty because of its desire to gar-  
ther such strong forces as to be able to  
re-establish order with the least pos-  
sible bloodshed.

The premier gives great praise to  
the railway men for not joining with  
the revolutionists, and to the troops  
who, although they had been insulted  
and often treated aggressively, with-  
held their fire, showing marvelous self-  
control.

Degree For Sida Boy.  
Cambridge, Mass., June 15.—William  
James Sida, ten years old, will re-  
ceive a degree of bachelor of arts from  
Harvard this week and will be the  
youngest student ever graduated from  
the college.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.  
Observations of United States  
weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m.  
yesterday follow:

Temp. Weather.  
Albany..... 68 P. Cloudy.  
Atlantic City... 64 Cloudy.  
Boston..... 66 Cloudy.  
Buffalo..... 62 Cloudy.  
Chicago..... 64 P. Cloudy.  
New Orleans.... 86 Clear.  
New York..... 65 Cloudy.  
Philadelphia.... 64 Rain.  
St. Louis..... 84 Clear.  
Washington.... 66 Rain.

The Weather.  
Unsettled today; fair tomor-  
row; shifting winds.

Refreshing Bath.  
A caloric foot bath is most re-  
freshing for elderly persons who can-  
not take much exercise.

## BASE BALL SCORES

Following is the Result of Games  
Played Saturday and Sunday.

### AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Saturday's Games.

At Cleveland—Athletics, 10; Cleve-  
land, 8. Batteries—Shawkey, Lapp;  
Hagerman, O'Neill.  
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 5; New  
York, 4. Batteries—Mitchell, Well-  
man, Agnew, McHale, Caldwell, Nuh-  
meyer.  
At Detroit—Detroit, 8; Detroit, 6.  
Batteries—Redient, Collins, Carrigan;  
Coveleskie, Main, Datus, Stanage, Mc-  
Keon.  
At Chicago—Washington, 7; rain.

### Sunday's Games.

At Chicago—Athletics, 8; Chicago,  
3. Batteries—Brown, Breasler, Lapp;  
Scott, Jasper, Faber, Mayer.  
At St. Louis—Boston, 10; St. Louis,  
1. Batteries—Leonard, Carrigan; Ham-  
ilton, Leary.  
At Detroit—Detroit, 2; New York,  
1. Batteries—Hall, Stanage; Caldwell,  
Sweeney.  
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; Wash-  
ington, 0. Batteries—Bowman, O'Neill;  
Johnson, Ainsmith.

### Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.  
Athletics 31 18 633 Boston. 26 24 546  
Wash. 29 21 580 Chicago. 23 28 451  
Detroit. 31 23 574 N. York. 18 20 375  
St. Louis. 28 23 549 Cleveland 16 35 314

### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Saturday's Games.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5;  
Cincinnati, 4 (15 innings). Batteries—  
Oeschger, Alexander, Kilgiff; Benton,  
D'Woughless, Clark, Gonzales.  
At Brooklyn—St. Louis, 6; Brook-  
lyn, 0. Batteries—Griner, Snyder;  
Adams, Harris, Easterly.  
At New York—New York, 8; Chi-  
cago, 4. Batteries—Demaree, McLean;  
Pierce, Bresnahan.  
At Boston—Boston, 4; Pittsburgh,  
3. Batteries—Tyler, Gowdy; Conzel-  
man, Gibson.  
No Sunday games scheduled.

### Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.  
N. York. 27 17 614 Chicago. 25 26 490  
Cincinnati. 29 22 566 Philadelphia. 22 23 441  
St. Louis. 27 23 559 Brooklyn. 28 24 444  
Pittsburg. 23 23 590 Boston. 17 28 378

### FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Saturday's Games.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 10;  
Brooklyn, 7 (1st game). Batteries—  
Culp, Easterly; Houck, Land.  
Kansas City, 2; Brooklyn, 1 (2d  
game). Batteries—Finnegan, Owens;  
Adams, Harris, Easterly.  
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 8;  
Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Canantz,  
Berry; Billiard, Mullin, Rariden.  
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 7; Buffalo,  
4 (1st game). Batteries—Anderson,  
Lavigne; Groom, Simon.  
Buffalo, 10; St. Louis, 0 (2d game).  
Batteries—Moran, Blair; Keuppner,  
Herbert, Chapman.  
Baltimore—Chicago; rain.

### Sunday's Games.

At St. Louis—Buffalo, 9; St. Louis,  
2. Batteries—Krapp, Blair; Willett,  
Simon.  
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 11;  
Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Barber, Kerr,  
Adams, Berry; Mosely, Rariden, War-  
ren.  
At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Balti-  
more, 0 (1st game). Batteries—Wil-  
helm, Jackitsch, Lange, Wilson.  
Baltimore, 2; Chicago, 0 (2d game).  
Batteries—Quinn, Russell; Watson,  
Pisk, Block.

### Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.  
Baltimore. 26 19 578 Brooklyn 20 23 467  
Buffalo. 25 29 556 Pittsburg. 21 25 457  
Chicago. 22 23 549 St. Louis 24 29 453  
Indians 23 23 590 Kan. City 24 28 461

### TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

Saturday's Games.

At Wilmington—Wilmington, 3;  
York, 2. Batteries—Swallow, Schollen-  
berger; Millman, Leidgate.  
At Trenton—Trenton, 11; Reading,  
7. Batteries—Meehan, Smith; Baker,  
Boelzel.  
At Allentown—Allentown, 9; Harris-  
burg, 4. Batteries—O'Neill, Miller;  
Kunkel, Monroe.  
Standing of the Clubs.  
W. L. P. C. W. L. P. C.  
Wilmington 19 12 613 Harris. 20 15 511  
Allent. 20 14 548 Trenton. 12 20 294  
Reading. 19 14 578 York.... 9 28 281

### DYNAMITE DIET FATAL

Kills One Cow, While Others of Herd  
Are Slightly Affected.

Middletown, N. Y., June 15.—Eating  
several sticks of dynamite did not  
agree with a cow on the farm of  
George Kilpatrick, at Kerr's Creek, in  
Delaware county, and the animal is  
dead.

Several other cows which tasted of  
the explosive were only slightly af-  
fected. The dynamite had been distrib-  
uted in the pasture for use in blowing  
out holes for telephone poles.

The cows ate the dynamite with  
considerable relish, but it was some  
time before the unfortunate animal  
yielded to its effects, gradually suffer-  
ing until death.

While the owner of the cow thinks  
the company which placed the dynamite  
in the pasture should pay for the  
cow, the company contends that the  
animal's death was not due directly  
to the dynamite.

### WILSON TO OPEN CANAL

Will Leave Washington For Panama  
on March 5 Next.

Washington, June 15.—President  
Wilson will leave Washington March  
5, 1915, for Panama to attend the for-  
mal opening ceremonies of the Pan-  
ama canal at a date to be determined  
later; will pass through the canal with  
the cabinet on the old battleship Ore-  
gon and then proceed on to San Fran-  
cisco.

Secretary Daniels made a formal  
announcement of the president's plans so  
far as they have been completed. Inas-  
much as the date of departure is  
more than eight months off, some of  
the minor details may be changed, but  
the essentials have been definitely de-  
termined.

Woman, 40, Given 3 Years In Jail.  
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 15.—Mrs.  
Anna Litch, forty years old, whom the  
county authorities accused of being  
the brains of a band of burglars and  
thieves, was sentenced by Judge S. J.  
Strauss to pay a fine of \$500 and spend  
three years in the county jail. She  
pleaded guilty of receiving goods stol-  
en from several stores.

BEGINNING on and after to-day  
the price of oak kindling wood will be  
\$1.50 per load. Gettysburg Furniture  
Company, Reaser Furniture Com-  
pany.—advertisement

## PERSONAL NOTES AND BRIEF ITEMS

Paragraphs of News Telling of the  
Happenings in and about Town  
People Visiting Here and Those  
Sojourning Elsewhere.

Rev. Luther Kuhlman, of Seminary  
Ridge, is in Baltimore to-day attend-  
ing a meeting of the Lutheran Board  
of Foreign Missions.

C. B. Hartman, of Chambersburg  
street, is spending the day in Balti-  
more on business.

Miss Lillian Kissinger has return-  
ed to her home on Baltimore street  
after a visit of two weeks with friends  
in Baltimore.

Joseph H. Fritchey has returned to  
Woodbury, New Jersey, after spend-  
ing commencement week at the home  
of his mother on East Middle street.

Miss Edna Wisotzky has returned  
to York after a week's visit with  
relatives and friends in Gettysburg.

William Worthington, fire marshal  
of the Western Division of the Pen-  
nsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Shaffer,  
of Altoona, have returned to their  
homes in Greensburg after a visit  
with Gay Andrews, of McKnightstown.

The following visited Miss Edna  
Wagner, of Table Rock on Sunday,  
Misses Edna Culp, Nora Hartman,  
Messrs. Charles Thomas, Merritt  
Rouzer, Mark Hartman, Jacob Rout-  
zahn.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gilbert, of  
Steinwehr avenue, announce the birth  
of a daughter.

Miss Elizabeth Linn, of Orrtanna,  
has gone to Philadelphia where she  
will take a course in trained nursing  
at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Rummel have  
returned to Baltimore after visiting  
Mr. and Mrs. J. O. G. Weaner on  
Stevens street.

Bert Widder, of Baltimore, spent  
Sunday in town.

Kenneth Suine, of York, is visiting  
in town for several days.

Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Hudson and  
son, Edward, of Hanover street, spent  
Sunday in Hagerstown.

John Hewitt, of Chambersburg  
street, was a visitor in Harrisburg  
Sunday.

Mrs. Abner Mills, of Broadway, has  
returned after visiting in Biglerville  
for several days.

Amos Eckert, of Springs avenue, is  
spending the day in York.

John Kimple, of Chambersburg  
street, is a business visitor in Hag-  
ersstown to-day.

C. E. Swisher spent Sunday in  
Hanover and Littlestown.



## BALTIMORE'S BIG FLAG PAGEANT

Wilson, Taft, Roosevelt and Governors to Participate.

## NAVAL SHOW A FEATURE.

With Historic Constellation Heading Water Parade of Modern Ships. President to Raise Emblem That Inspired Key as Famous Vessel Passes Fort McHenry—Eight Day Program.

Arrangements for the celebration of the centennial of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner," which is to take place in Baltimore Sept. 6-13, have been announced.

President Wilson, the living former presidents, the governors of the eight states in the Union at the time the national anthem was written, cabinet officers, past and present; senators, representatives, ambassadors of foreign nations, the army and navy, the national guard of the various states, cadets of West Point and Annapolis, church dignitaries, state and municipal officials and ships representing the navies of a majority of the great powers are to participate in the celebration.

The old Constellation, which played a prominent part in the hostilities with France and later in the war of 1812, will lead the United States navy of the present in a naval pageant. The banner which furnished Francis Scott Key with the inspiration for his immortal verses and which fluttered from the flagstaff of old Fort McHenry when it was attacked by the British fleet on which the author was a prisoner will fly as the Constellation sails by. President Wilson has been delegated to raise the flag on the spot where stood the old wooden flagstaff of Fort McHenry.

The fortress itself is to play an important part in the ceremonies. The grounds are overgrown with weeds and sagebrush, and the old buildings are falling into decay, but it is planned to change this. One plan of the committee is to restore the ancient fort and create a national reservation as a memorial to the "Star Spangled Banner" and to Key at a cost of \$300,000.

### Eight Day Program.

The program for the celebration as announced by the committee follows:

Sunday, Sept. 6.—Morning: Religious services in all churches. Afternoon: Musical festival in Druid Hill park.

Monday, Sept. 7.—Arrival of the Constellation and warships of this and foreign governments. Secretary Dammars has promised to send every available ship, including the president's yacht and his own yacht. Industrial parade. Indications point to 500 floats.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.—Morning: Automobile floral parades along lines similar to those held annually in southern Europe. Reception by Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies at Fort McHenry.

Wednesday, Sept. 9.—Morning: Fraternal orders' parade. To date 60,000 men and women have signified their intention of participating. At night fraternal ball at Fifth Regiment armory.

Thursday, Sept. 10.—Morning: Municipal tax rate parade. Evening: Historical pageant. Special efforts will be devoted to working in novel light effects. Colonial garden-party at Carroll park, where stands the oldest building in Baltimore, Mount Clare, the home of Barrister Carroll, where Washington and Lafayette often visited. The patriotic societies will arrange this, and all who attend will be in costume of the colonial period. A riding tournament and exhibition of fancy horse-ship will form part of this unique affair.

Friday, Sept. 11.—Afternoon: Military parade, to be participated in by regular army and navy troops, national guardsmen from the different states and veteran associations. Chief of staff of the United States army will be marshal of parade. Plans are being made to have at least 25,000 men in line. Junior outdoor championships of the Amateur Athletic union at Homewood field, Johns Hopkins university. Night: Ball at Fifth Regiment armory for representatives of United States and foreign governments and visiting army and navy officers.

### Original Banner to Wave.

Saturday, Sept. 12.—It is planned that the original star spangled banner be escorted to Fort McHenry by the president of the United States and his cabinet, governors of the eighteen states and a guard of 100 picked men from each of those states. The procession will pass through the main streets of the city and by the way of Key highway, the \$3,000,000 thoroughfare which Baltimore is building along the water front. At the fort the president will make the address, and it is planned that the ground will be dedicated as a city park; 10,000 pupils from the grammar and high schools, forming a human flag, will sing the "Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by massed bands of 1,500 musicians, the largest ever assembled. The outdoor championships of the National Athletic union will be held at Homewood field. Night: Water carnival and display of fireworks along the eighteen miles of water front in Baltimore harbor and street carnival.

Sunday, Sept. 15.—Services in all the churches. Peace to be the theme.

Philosophy. A Phillipsburg philosopher is quoted as saying: "It is all right to put your best foot forward, but for goodness sake don't forget to move the other one in a while."

## In the News and Out of the Ordinary

Montclair (N. J.) pastor has asked his congregation to send him topics for sermons.

Because the bridegroom was late Scranton (Pa.) girl promptly married the best man.

Artificial leg containing \$8,000 is in the possession of Denver's public administrator awaiting a claimant.

Judge C. J. Daugherty, height three feet nine inches, weight seventy-two, recently began his campaign for mayor of Fort Worth, Tex.

The daughter of a wealthy resident of Berlin was intercepted at the Johnstown aerodrome as she was about to slope in an aeroplane with a German aviator.

Mrs. Minnie Boerner of Rockland Lake, N. Y., thumped in the face and routed flirt who said he couldn't resist kissing her, she looked so much like his wife.

## HISTORY OF AGITATION OVER PANAMA TOLLS REPEAL.

Great Britain Said Treaty Was Violated—Objection Just, Said Wilson.

The question of making the Panama canal free to American vessels was brought to the front when the house, on May 23, 1912, incorporated in the act for the establishment of civil government in the canal zone a provision authorizing the president to charge tolls to vessels using the canal, but exempting American coastwise vessels from such charges. President Taft, in a message to congress, urged the exemption. The bill had been reported to the house providing tolls for all vessels, but the exemption clause was adopted as an amendment.

Before the bill passed the senate Great Britain, on July 11, 1912, filed this formal protest against the proposed exemption:

"The British government thinks that to allow American vessels to pass through the canal without the payment of tolls would be to violate the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, whether the tolls are not collected or whether if collected they are refunded. As to coastwise trade, the British government thinks it would be difficult to frame a provision which would not do injustice to their interests."

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty superseded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty under which Great Britain and the United States were jointly to build the canal. Great Britain claimed that the United States could not, under the terms of the treaty, make toll exemption of any vessels, whether its own or of other nations. Secretary Knox, who conducted the correspondence for the United States, asserted that the exemption was in the nature of a subsidy, not paid by imposing the tolls for certain American vessels upon other ships passing through the canal, but by the American taxpayers themselves in paying for the maintenance of the canal.

President Wilson let it be known that he favored the repeal, and on March 5, 1914, he delivered an address to congress earnestly urging the repeal. The exemption, he said, was a "mistaken economic policy" and was "in plain contravention of the treaty."

Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Underwood and other Democratic leaders in the house opposed the president's demand for the repeal, but after a struggle the house, on March 31, passed the Sins repeal bill. The measure then went to the senate, where the fight was prolonged. Party lines were largely eliminated. The senate passed the bill by a vote of 50 to 35.

## IF OVER 40, EAT LESS MEAT.

Health Board Finds It Responsible For High Death Rate.

"Most Americans eat too much meat, a habit which is largely to blame, in the opinion of competent physicians, for the increased death rate in persons over forty years of age."

This message of warning has been sent out by the New York city health department in a bulletin discussing food and nutrition.

The department declares single diets are harmful to the body and says the best diet is a mixed one containing meat, cereals and vegetables, to which should be added sugar, butter and fresh fruits. Water is indispensable.

## NEED 82,000 WORKERS.

Harvest Fields Offer Opportunity For Unemployed of the Cities.

Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma raise crops of wheat need at least 82,000 more men to help in harvesting their crops, and the commissioners of labor of those states have asked Secretary of Labor Wilson to have his department cooperate with them in obtaining the necessary workers.

The men will be wanted by June 15, and the pay, it is stated, will range from \$2 to \$3.50 a day. The period of employment will be from three to five or six months.

## World's Largest Flagpole.

The largest flagpole in the world has been raised on the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds in San Francisco. It is an Oregon pine, 230 feet high and 4 feet thick at the base.

## Sad Regrets.

She—"If I'd known before we were married that you swore so, I'd never have accepted you." He—"Confound it! That's what comes of being a hypocrite."

## Good Health Hint.

Don't forget that microbes are apt to lurk about the mouth of the milk bottle. It should be carefully wiped off before the milk is poured out.

## MORE HOME RULE FOR PHILIPPINES

Outline of Bill Which Has Approval of President.

## CREATES SENATE AND HOUSE

Its Members Would Take Seats In October, 1915, and Annual Session Would Not Exceed Ninety Days. Preamble Indicates Eventual Independence—Trade Restrictions.

The complete framework for a government which would be largely a miniature United States is provided for the Philippine Islands in the bill which Representative W. A. Jones of Virginia, chairman of the insular affairs committee, carried to the White House a few days ago for the inspection and approval of the president.

In addition to creating a congress, to be known as the Philippine legislature, with a senate and a house, just as in this country, the bill contains a section which is in reality a condensation of the American constitution, worked out to suit the necessities of the Philippine situation. The proposed Philippine legislature would absorb the powers divided between the present Philippine legislature and the Philippine commission. The supreme executive power would be vested in an officer whose title would be governor general of the Philippine Islands. He would be appointed by the president of the United States.

### Ultimate Independence Implied.

The provisions of the bill itself contain nothing relating to ultimate independence for the islands, but in the preamble it is set out that "it has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein."

The bill was prepared in its original form by the insular officials of the war department. The house insular affairs committee changed it in many particulars, and it was following these changes that Chairman Jones submitted it to the president.

With reference to the election of the legislature, the bill provides that "for the purpose in the first election to the Philippine legislature the Philippine Islands shall be divided by the Philippine commission into twelve senate and ninety representative districts, and such election shall be held on the first Tuesday of June, 1915." A proviso is added to this as follows:

"That the governor general of the Philippine Islands shall appoint without restriction as to residence senators and representatives who will, in his opinion, best represent those senate and representative districts which may be included in territory not represented in the Philippine assembly, and in establishing senate and representative districts the commission shall not establish in such territory fewer districts than would be given thereon on the basis of the population as shown by the census of 1903 of the Philippine Islands."

Senators and representatives would each serve for terms of four years.

### Would Take Office In October, 1915.

The senators and representatives would take office Oct. 16, 1915, and it is provided that the legislative session shall not last longer than ninety days. There would be annual sessions, beginning Oct. 16 of each year.

Law would be enacted in the legislature in a way similar to the system in the United States congress.

While the proposed Philippine government would be allowed to enact a tariff law, says a Washington dispatch to the New York Times, the trade relations between the islands and the United States would continue to be governed exclusively by the United States congress. Tariff laws enacted by the legislature, however, would have to be approved by the president as would all laws affecting the currency or coinage laws of the islands.

The salary of the governor general would be \$20,000 a year, and he would be entitled to occupancy of the executive buildings at Manila without rental. The chief justice of the supreme court would receive \$10,500 and the associate justices \$10,000 each.

## WELCOME, THE ODORLESS PIG!

Shower Bath and Luxuries Provided For the Porcine Traveler.

A novel movement of philanthropy and public spirit is announced officially by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company. It is for the "hog freight." Henceforth all pigs routed over the Baltimore and Ohio are to have barber and shower bath service.

Horses, cattle and sheep are also to reap the advantages of the modern deluxe service in stock cars in a Pullman.

To quote the railway company's announcement: "No longer will the sense of smell suffer shock once the new rule goes into effect, nor will obnoxious odors be detected when passenger trains meet long strings of live stock cars on the way to the packing houses, for the new plan provides that hogs be showered. These shower baths will be administered at terminals and at resting stations at which the live stock is fed and watered. Attention will be given to the cleanliness of cattle, horses and sheep, so that the cars in which they are hauled may be cleaned en route."

## The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

GOOSEBERRY DAINTIES.

LUNCHEON MENU.  
Chipped Beef in Cream.  
Escaloped Potatoes. Radishes.  
Gooseberry Fool.  
Cocoa.

GOOSEBERRIES, while not so popular in this country as in England, are making a place for themselves in the esteem of fruit lovers. When they are in the market try them as a dessert.

### Garnished With Nuts.

Gooseberry Fool.—Stew a quart of gooseberries in half a pint of water and pass through a sieve. Prepare a custard and stir the two together. Place in a glass bowl and allow to become quite cold. Pile on top just before serving the whipped white of an egg or cream. Sprinkle with nuts.

Gooseberry Russe.—Line a pudding basin or mold with ladyfingers, placing the rounded side of the cakes toward the mold. Stew a quart of gooseberries in half a pint of water. Add to this about four tablespoonsful of sugar to sweeten. Place the fruit mixture in the mold and cover with more ladyfingers. Turn out and serve with custard or cream.

### For Lovers of Sweets.

Gooseberry Compote.—Top and tail one quart of gooseberries, drop into boiling water two minutes, drain and let them lie three minutes in cold water, containing a teaspoonful of vinegar, to restore their color, then drain quite dry. Boil for ten minutes a syrup made from a pint each of sugar and water. Drop in the gooseberries and boil them gently until just tender, about ten minutes. Pour into a dish.

### Shaped In A Mold.

Gooseberry Cream.—Take half a pint of gooseberry puree, half a pint of custard, one gill of cream, a few drops of green coloring, sugar to taste and one ounce of gelatin.

To make custard boil half a pint of milk and one tablespoonful of sugar together, pour over two well beaten eggs, stirring all the time. Return to the saucepan and stir one way till the custard thickens. Strain into a basin and set aside to cool.

Dissolve the gelatin in the gooseberry puree and carefully mix with the custard. Stir in the cream, whipped and sweetened; add a few drops of green coloring and just as it begins to set pour into a wet mold. Set aside till firm.

To make gooseberry puree rub some stewed gooseberries through a fine wire sieve.

Anna Thompson.

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## NEW "GARDEN OF EDEN"

Recent Discoveries Seem to Prove That Lower California Was the Site of First Paradise.

The skeleton of a pygmy at least two hundred thousand years old, just unearthed near Los Angeles, is expected to send long-established theories of anthropological science crashing into the ash heap with other exploded beliefs, and probably prove that the Garden of Eden was in Lower California. Scientists who have examined the find of Frank S. Daggett, head of the California museum's research department at Exposition park in Los Angeles, see in the bones a cold fact that shatters the heretofore generally accepted "uncontrovertible" dogmas of scientists who have tinkered with the earth's crust in an attempt to solve the riddle of the universe.

Professor Daggett has been directing a force of workmen in the La Brea asphalt beds in their labor of digging for extinct animal specimens. The dwarf's skeleton, which is only three feet two inches long, was discovered in an admirable state of perfection within one hundred yards of the fashionable Wilshire boulevard.

That a race existed of which modern man knows nothing and which roamed the American continents ages before the earliest date assigned to the most ancient remains dug up by scientists, is the belief of Professor Daggett and his associates after a close study of the pygmy bones and a comparison of them with other famous relics.

"I am confident," said Professor Daggett, "that long before man appeared in the countries of the old world a diminutive race thronged the section now occupied by Los Angeles and its environs. There, I believe, was the home of the human race, the Garden of Eden, I might say."

"The moment we uncovered the skeleton I was beside myself with joy, because in those bones I saw proof of my theory that the American continent was peopled prior to the time of Adam and the creation as referred to in the Bible. The bones will also shatter the theory that the first people to inhabit this continent came from Asia."

Professor Daggett is jealously guarding his remarkable find, believing himself a steward acting in the interests of the whole world of science, so important does he regard his discovery. Very few of his associates know the secret of the skeleton's hiding place, the professor believing it best to keep it hidden until the state can make proper provision for guarding it while on public exhibition.

But They Both Get It. Some people jump at conclusions; others are more leisurely in making their mistakes.—The Pelican.

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## GREAT LOSS IN ROAD BUILDING

Damage to Thoroughfares by Automobiles.

## PROPER MATERIALS NEEDED

Great Increase in the Manufacture of Automobiles in the United States. Maintenance of Stone Roads More Costly Than Formerly.

Inexorably large loss in road building has been suffered during the last several years as the result of using binding materials without full knowledge of their values, according to William Easby, Jr., professor of municipal engineering at the University of Pennsylvania.

Competent specialists today are in a position to render service immeasurably greater than their fees, Professor Easby said in a recent lecture. He pointed out that in the last few years petroleum, tars, pitches and asphaltums have been closely studied to determine their value as road materials under various traffic and climatic conditions, and much information of value has been obtained.

The professor pointed out that for 1913 records show a total of 1,250,000 automobiles using the roads of the United States, including electric and commercial vehicles. If the rate for increase in the manufacture of automobiles should be maintained until 1915, he said, the production in that year may reach 1,000,000 cars.

Figures relating to the export business as set forth by Professor Easby are encouraging to American industry. He said exports last year reached the total of \$28,000,000 in the automobile industry, while imports of cars decreased from \$5,000,000 in 1906 to half that amount in 1912.

Study of the damage done to roads by automobiles, Professor Easby said.

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## GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr., Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

Per Bu.  
Wheat ..... 94  
Ear Corn ..... 82  
Rye ..... 70  
Oats ..... 45

### RETAIL PRICES

Per 100  
Badger Dairy Feed ..... \$1.35  
Coarse Spring Bran ..... 1.45  
Hand Packed Bran ..... 1.50  
Corn and Oats Chop ..... 1.50  
Shoemaker Stock Food ..... 1.50  
White Middlings ..... 1.65  
Red Middlings ..... 1.50  
Timothy Hay ..... 90  
Rye Chop ..... 1.70  
Baled Straw ..... .85  
Plaster ..... \$7.50 per ton  
Cement ..... \$1.40 per bbl.  
Cotton Seed Meal per ton ..... \$34.00  
" " per hundred ..... 1.75  
Per bbl.  
Flour ..... \$4.30  
Western Flour ..... 6.00  
Per Bu.  
Wheat ..... 1.10  
Shelled Corn ..... 90  
New Ear Corn ..... 90  
New Oats ..... 55  
Western Oats ..... 55

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# The GOVERNOR'S LADY

A Novelization of  
Alice Bradley's Play  
By GERTRUDE STEVENSON  
ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF THE STAGE PRODUCTION  
COPYRIGHT, 1915, (PUBLICATION RIGHTS RESERVED)  
BY DAVID BELASCO

The story is a direct narrative of a fancied incompatibility between a self-made, iron-willed man and the humble, home-loving wife of his early struggles.

## CHAPTER VII.

Left alone, Katherine drew a long breath. Her face was set and her eyes were harder than it is good for a woman's eyes to be. She pictured to herself the future for which she had just bargained. There would be wealth—no more pinching struggle with masked poverty, her father at ease, his political debts all paid. There would be no more pretense that her art was for love of it and not for money—she would be free to follow her desires in this as in all else. There would be honor and power as wife of the state's chief executive—and that was but a step to further honors that she would achieve at Slade's side—with Slade—always with Slade—ah!

As she stood thus the horror of what she had agreed to do swept over her, and she sank moaning and shivering into a chair, covering her face as if to shut out the hideous vision of herself as Slade's wife. She did not hear Bob enter, and did not know he was in the room until he touched her shoulder with tender alarm, exclaiming: "Why, Katherine, what's the matter?"

He did not think he ever remembered Katherine, strong, firm-willed Katherine, looking so pathetic and helpless. She dropped her hands from her face and he was surprised to see the misery in her eyes and the drawn lines about her mouth.

"I'm cold—I'm cold! I've had an awful chill," she tried to say, her teeth chattering with the sudden cold that seemed to freeze her lips. "Don't touch me, Bob?" she choked. "I've done it. I've done it. I always knew I'd do something terrible—I've done it." Her voice was hollow and her eyes were blank and expressionless.

"Katherine, tell me what's the matter? Can't you tell me?" There was a world of love and tender solicitude in Bob's voice. His manner seemed to rouse her, and she began to pace the floor excitedly.

"My mind's made up. It's all over between us now. I'm going to marry Slade," the words were uttered quickly, breathlessly.

"You're going to marry Slade," Bob could scarcely believe his ears. "You must be crazy!"

"No." Her voice was firmer now. "But I'm twenty-seven years old, twenty-seven years old." She bit the words off with a vengeance. "Soon I'll be thirty—thirty—do you hear? And you're the only man I've ever cared a rap for. I've tried to marry other men, rich men, men with important positions. Once I nearly did it in Europe. Then I thought of you, and I waited, I waited. And it's too late now. I can't wait any longer. I've worried and wondered ever since I got home what I could do. What I could do! Slade's the answer, Bob, Slade's the answer."

"My God, Katherine!" Hayes was completely bewildered at this unexpected outburst. "Slade's married!"

"I don't care," she retorted, defiantly, gaining courage as she talked. "A woman more or less is nothing to that man. He'll move a mountain. He'll soon sweep her out of his path."

The hot blood surged up into Hayes' face. He was agitated at this peep into the soul of the woman he had thought was tender and dear and sweet. Her complete disregard of Mrs. Slade enraged him.

"So this is what Slade has done!" His fists were clenched. "This is what he's after. This is what you want. I'm not surprised," he went on, bitterly. "It was always in you."

"Yes," she met this accusation, an angry light in her eyes. "It was always in me. I always had to have everything, be everything. I can't stay here and be a nobody. We're getting horribly poor. If we look prosperous, it's because nothing is paid for. When I was a child I always had to lead all the little games." She was talking rapidly, earnestly. "Then when I grew up there was only one leader here—Katherine Strickland, and after there was never but one woman left this place and did the things I've done and made the successes I've made, and now—to come back here—and settle down! When I'm Mrs. Slade I'll have the life I'm after—money and power and Europe—the world!"

"Don't forget Slade," came sarcastically from Hayes. "Don't forget Slade," and he came toward her. "You'll have Slade, too. You'll have to live with him, a man who has lived all his life with another woman—who—"

"Don't!" she commanded. "He is only marrying me for a—a sort of housekeeper."

"You'll be his wife just the same." Every word was a sting.

"Yes—you'll have your revenge," Katherine answered quietly, more to

herself than to him. Her voice dropped wearily. "Every time he kisses me—every time he comes into the room. But I'll get used to him, I suppose. Women get used to that sort of thing."

"Yes, and then go to the devil! I'll tell you what I think of you," he stormed. "You're a bad woman. You're as rotten as they make them."



She Hesitated in Bewildered Fashion.

There's no type so low. You're bad to the marrow. London and Washington and Paris have done for you. You've butterflied all over the world till you're a heartless jade, junketing about from one embassy to another with all your pretty little cheating tricks and not a decent thought in your head."

"I won't listen," she gasped, amazed at his denunciation of her.

"You will listen!"

"Don't, oh, don't say such things, Bob," she pleaded.

"Why not?" he demanded. "You who plan to do such a devilish thing in the eyes of God and of men, can you be afraid to hear what it really is you plan? You will listen!"

He took a step nearer. He caught her roughly by the shoulders. He buried his lips into the soft tendrils of hair around her ear as he almost shouted: "You are going to rob a poor little woman—step into her house and snatch away her husband—and the only excuse you can offer is that you want his money. Why don't you rob somebody outright and get away with it? It's more honest."

Katherine shrank from him with a cry of protest.

"And all the while you love me," he went on, passionately, "you love me—"

"I don't," she sobbed.

"You lie!" he accused, hotly.

"Well, supposing I do—what can you give me?" she asked coolly.

"What can I give you?" he repeated. Then with a look of utter loathing in his eyes: "You contemptible little—"

and he flung her from him.

"You're going to sell what's mine to the highest bidder," he panted.

"But Slade's not divorced yet, and before you get out of this dirty mire you'll regret it. You'll find yourself so deep in scandal—"

"I won't," Katherine protested, vehemently. "I won't have a scandal."

"They'll say he's your lover," his rage turning into fury.

Katherine looked at him as if she had been turned to stone. Then the real significance of what he had said fanned to a flame the rage that was burning in her heart—rage at him—at conditions—at everything! She gripped her fingers around one of the lovely roses at her belt and crushed it to a pulp. Then she ripped them from her gown—his roses—and threw them among the blazing logs in the fireplace.

She turned to him with a bitter laugh. "I'm through with you—and your insults," and she fled from the room.

Katherine did not go a moment too soon, for scarcely had the folding doors closed behind her when the door from the smoking-room swung open, and with noisy talk the few remaining members of the dinner party straggled in.

In her agitated condition, even Katherine would have found it difficult to regain her composure sufficiently to meet these men.

Ex-Governor Hibbard was in a particularly happy frame of mind. The senator's excellent viands and the senator's choice wines and the senator's Havanas had succeeded in making him feel well satisfied with the world in general and with Slade in particular. His round face was flushed and his string tie a trifle awry.

"Had a good time, senator," he said, removing his cigar, "but there were too many swallowtails here for me to night. When I was governor of the

state I never wore one. No, nor a plug hat, either."

"I never wore one, and I never will," seconded Colonel Smith, a typical long, lean, lanky westerner, with the inevitable western cut beard and hair a bit too long.

"Governor, you're right," and Strickland gave each man a resounding slap on the shoulder. "Colonel, stick to your guns. They're a nuisance. Now, boys, forget your homes and your trains. The others are all gone. Let us, the ringleaders, adjourn to the dining-room and over one of my punches—"

The governor patted his stomach tenderly. The mention of the senator's punch was all that was necessary to weaken his desire to catch a train.

"Ah! Strickland's punch! I'm with you."

"Now, gentlemen," interrupted Merritt in a business-like manner, "before we split up tonight it's understood we're all Slade men?"

"All Slade men!" was the unanimous shout from the colonel, the ex-Governor Hunt, pious old Pop Hart and Ingram.

"And we're preparing to cope with Slade's domestic trouble should it come up, and it will," went on Merritt.

"The devil, Strick!" broke in the colonel. "Can't it be patched up until after election?"

"No, gentlemen." The senator was unctuous but firm. "We must take Slade as we find him—or drop him. We're in the hands of a peculiar and dominant personality. We can't make these big fellows to order."

"What I can't understand," complained Hibbard, throwing the stub of his cigar into the fireplace, "is why they can't get on together."

"Take it from me, gentlemen, it's her fault," exclaimed Merritt, as much in favor of Slade as he had previously been opposed to him, now that Fannie was appeased with the money for her trip to Europe.

"She's preparing to desert him now," Strickland assured them. "It's irrevocable."

"Well, we can't blame him for being deserted," agreed Hibbard.

"You bet we can't! My wife deserted me," declared the colonel with an attempt at facetiousness, "and she didn't do it a day too soon, either. I've gone right ahead ever since."

"Now, then," went on the industrious Merritt, "three of us own papers. These are our points: Mrs. Slade is—"

—a woman who has no sympathy with her husband—shuns public life—is never seen—refused even to see me. And no sympathy for him, don't forget that."

"Yep! Just like my wife," grunted the colonel.

"I don't see how the public can blame him," declared Hibbard.

"They can't," asserted Hart.

"Why, she's a semi-invalid," amended Strickland.

"My wife hasn't seen her out since she drove him out of the house five weeks ago," declared Hart.

"Good! We'll use that," exclaimed Merritt, eagerly. "A semi-invalid—when she's ready to be moved she'll be taken away by her own request. I'll publish it myself. I'll start the ball a-rolling. Why, gentlemen, the world ought to pity that man."

Hayes had stood the conversation as long as he could.

"Do you realize that you're attacking this woman unjustly?" he broke in, walking into the middle of the group.

"This is not at all true."

"You keep out of this game," warned Strickland.

"Well, boys, we're all agreed," declared Merritt. "It's one for all, then—"

"And all for one," added Hibbard, excitedly.

"Hip! Hip!" began Merritt, when the door opened and the butler announced:

"Mrs. Slade."

The hurrah that had been on each man's lips died a sudden death. They looked at each other in consternation.

"Mrs. Slade!" gasped Merritt.

"Whew!"

The eyes turned toward the door saw a tiny, gray-haired woman, with



Slade's Eyes Darkened and an Ugly Scowl Appeared on His Face.

great, questioning brown eyes, hesitating in bewildered fashion as she found herself confronted by a roomful of men. Her gown with its tight basque and full skirt was dowdy and badly cut, in marked contrast to the fashionable, clinging gowns of the women who had graced the room a short time previous. Her white gloves were a fraction too short to meet her short sleeves, and left exposed thin arms and pointed elbows. But the tender face, with its sweetly expressive mouth, was unchanged. The lovely eyes were more appealing, as filled with wistful eyness, they gazed about the room.

"I'm afraid it's a little late for me to come," she managed to say, as the senator came up to her with outstretched hand.

"This is an unexpected pleasure," the senator assured her with an urban smile. "Gentlemen, Mrs. Slade."

"Why, my dear madame," and Merritt greeted her effusively. "I'm glad to know that the reports to the senator have been exaggerated. Your health is now—er—"

"Oh, I never felt better in my life, sir," Mary declared, puzzled that he should ask such a question.

Hayes hastened to the little woman's side.

"Oh, Rob," she exclaimed, relieved to see a familiar face. As she turned to Hayes, Slade appeared at the smoking-room door, and as he recognized the dowdy little figure his eyes darkened and an angry scowl appeared on his face. Strickland saw the expression and hastened to urge the men to follow him into the dining-room.

## (Continued To-morrow)

### To Cure Cribbing.

Cribbing is sometimes a habit of the horse, but it is often caused by disease, writes a correspondent of the Orange Judd Farmer. I cured a bad case by giving a treatment recommended by a German, which was to give the animal a small amount of copperas and half an ounce of ground ginger in his feed daily for two or three weeks. Cut feed was used mostly. The case was caused by indigestion, I suppose, and the irritation and uneasiness caused the horse to take hold with his teeth and stretch his neck as a means of relief. This vice grew into the habit of wind sucking, which caused flatulence and colic. The habit ceased when the cause was removed.

### Selecting Steers For Feeding.

While the butcher desires fineness of bone and high quality in all parts so that there shall be little waste on the block, it is not desirable to have this go to extremes. A steer with too much refinement, as indicated by a light bone and frail head and a small paunch, will not be able to stand the strain of heavy feeding and then finish out with the great weight that is desired. No one point is considered more important in selecting feeder steers than the width and straightness of the back, with the accompanying well sprung ribs. It is an index to the feeding quality and points to the ability to put on meat in the expensive cuts.

### EARTH AND GRAVEL ROADS.

At this particular time of the year, the matter of road maintenance is very prominent in the main parts of the country, and it may not be quite useless to add one more to the long list of protests against the manner in which this work is too frequently carried out.

Probably few specifications for the construction of earth roads have ever been written in which it was not particularly stipulated that sods and other organic matter should not be allowed in the roadbed, and though there may be some having charge of small town road work who would deliberately place sods, roots and like material in the surfacing of an earth or gravel road, they are probably very few.

But these same so-called road builders do not hesitate to go out in the spring with a road machine, open up the ditches and transfer the sods, stones, roots and the rest of the winter's collection of rubbish to the center of the road to be worn down by traffic. This is designated locally as "working the roads" and by various other equally apt terms.

The road machine is an excellent apparatus when properly used and all earth and gravel roads should be cared for early in the spring.—Good Roads.

### Melon and Pumpkin Seed.

Professor Hills of the Vermont experiment station found that two and one-half tons of pumpkins, including seeds, are equal to a ton of corn silage for dairy cows. The old belief that pumpkins diminish the flow of milk when fed to cows is erroneous and has been exploded. At least there is no foundation for such a theory. The value of these succulent foods for feeding cows with other feeds rich in dry matter and feeding nutrients is such that they should be utilized whenever possible. By far more cows go dry from not having succulent food than are turned dry by consuming the seeds of pumpkins and melons.

### Scours In Little Pigs.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and everything possible should be done to prevent scours from starting. The bedding should be kept clean. Damp, unclean sleeping quarters often tend to cause this difficulty. The feeding of the sow should be watched carefully. No abrupt changes should be made and no sour or spoiled feed should be given. A feed of buttermilk to a sow with young pigs will often start the pigs to scouring.—Kansas Farmer.

### Water Horses Often.

Whether you have ever done it before or not, plan some way this year to water the horses at short intervals during the day instead of only at morning, noon and night. Some very good farmers find it worth while to put two barrels on a sled and haul them to the field each day.—American Agriculturist.

### For Heaven Is His Home.

St. Peter will swing the gate wide open for the man who has lived up to his wife's expectations.

## COLOR WAR WAGES MERRILY

Two Schools Fight for the Adoption of What They Consider the Most Appropriate.

The present "war of color" has nothing to do with Mexico.

It has to do with pastel tints versus futurist splashes.

In Paris we have with us the tender color schemes of Watteau and Lancret and the most pronounced futurist splashes of the ultra-modern school.

Several leading dressmakers are making a determined stand against violent color-splashes, especially where evening gowns are concerned.

They argue, and rightly, that woman is at her loveliest in pastel-tinted robes, crowned by discreetly powdered hair and a cleverly introduced patch or two.

They argue that futurist gowns demand futurist surroundings; that for ordinary evening wear—at theater or opera—they are unsuitable.

And so we are having a determined revival of delicate tints, especially the exquisite range of pastel pinks which glide along a scale which includes cyclamen, begonia, shell, rose-petal, japonica and many exquisite shades.

The range of blue tints is quite as varied. Blue pastels include a score of colors which run from desert dawn to Egyptian.

Desert blue is the invention of an artist. He says that he first realized it when watching the sun rise over the Sphinx. The same artist has created an extraordinary shade of sapphire blue, shot with rose and pale gold. He recently made an evening gown of taffeta in this color. The clinging skirt was draped with fine black lace with garlands of gold roses, framed in black leaves, catching up the filmy folds.

## SEEK COMFORT IN BLOUSES

Women This Season Refuse to Wear Anything Heavy During the Heated Season.

Blouses of flesh color net or chiffon are worn as the season advances. Plain linings of flesh color are worn under colored or lace blouses.

Blouses become more and more ethereal as summer approaches, and while many vivid hues are noted, the fabrics are more and more ethereal; two or three of this sheer material must be worn, one over the other, or the cambric beneath must have some substance for decency's sake, but, even so, these lingerie combinations are delightfully cool and comfortable.

The rejuvenated blouse reintroduced this season is finished with an elastic band around the waist line, which has the advantage of distributing the fullness properly and taking away the "tail" of the blouse, which would be too bulky to suit present requirements below the waist line.

## GIVE "FINISH" TO COSTUME

Art of Dressmaker Shown in the Pretty Touches That Adorn the Models Most Popular.

While tailors use pique for completing gowns and coats, dressmakers prefer sheerest lingerie effects for furnishing walking or home dresses. A very pretty one is in white crepon, the skirt trimmed round above the knees with colored Russian embroidery, and the short coat embroidered to match round all its outlines. The fronts do not meet, but leave visible those of an elaborate blouse and a narrow black velvet belt.

Very pretty, too, is a white crepon with two deep gathered flounces at the waist in spotted crepon, also white. The waistcoat, deep collar and wide cuffs are in the spotted crepon, the color of the spots being sapphire blue. The belt is made of the plain crepon, gathered very closely and edged with cord.

## FOR WINDY DAYS



The windy days make one welcome such a little hat as is illustrated above. The crown is of gray straw decorated with pearl embroidery, the band finishing it off being of green silk.

### For the Oval Face.

The new veils have two or more weaves of mesh in their foundations, and often elaborate "embroidered" designs thereon. The wider, or more open mesh, is around the eyes and it often continues in a V to the chin, the lower portions of the jaw and cheek being covered by angles of finer mesh on each side. Possibly the creators of this style veil believed it might give the impression of an oval shape to the face, but it does not, and it is becoming to only a few types of beauty.

### Way of the World.

The girl who declares she wouldn't marry the best man living usually stands pat and hooks up with a dead one.

## WARSHIP BUNTING

It Takes a Lot of Flags to Fit Out Uncle Sam's Navy.

## USE COLORS OF ALL NATIONS.

Each of the Big Vessels Carries About Five Hundred Ensigns of Various Kinds and Sizes—Severe Tests to Which the Material Is Subjected.

Something like \$80,000 a year is required to keep Uncle Sam's many naval vessels properly equipped with flags. In addition most every other department of the government appropriates various sums for flags for buildings and ships under its control. In all, it is safe to say the United States spends \$125,000 a year for flags.

The largest factory belongs to the navy. In a large room, called the "flag loft" at Brooklyn navy yard half a hundred skilled needlewomen and quite a few men are kept constantly at work. Officially it is the naval flag making establishment.

Thousands of flags are required to supply the hundreds of vessels, from battleships to launches. On entering the flag loft the visitor's first impression is a blaze of color. Rolls of bright bunting are heaped everywhere. Long lines of electrically driven sewing machines, with women operators, are reeling off and putting the finishing touches to American and foreign ensigns of many different hues and sizes. In addition to our own flag, the navy has to keep a supply of every other nation in the world which has a coast line.

Each battleship, cruiser, gunboat or scout in the navy requires about 500 flags to outfit its flag locker properly. Heaped up, they make a pile shoulder high and twenty or twenty-five feet long. The foreign flags, incased in canvas bags, bear the name of the country stenciled on the end. The remainder, including flags for ordinary use, signaling, etc., are wrapped without bags and numbered at the end. Each flag has its separate place in the flag locker. A quartermaster would be rebuked severely if one became misplaced. Each ship follows the same order in this, so that any one familiar with the flag locker on one ship knows the location of every flag on any ship.

Uncle Sam pays about \$3,500 to outfit each ship in the service. This multiplied by the number of ships will show that flags are not an inconsequential item of naval expense. The foreign ensigns are all made twenty-five feet long and thirteen feet wide. They are used whenever an American warship enters a port of another nation. The flag of the visited nation is hoisted at the top of the foremast while the American ship salutes. It is also hoisted when returning salutes of foreign vessels in American ports.

The most showy and expensive flags in the lot are those of foreign nations, although the United States has two flags that are close rivals, the flags of the president and vice president. They require the longest time to make of any flags. It takes one woman a month to finish each one. The president's flag is a blue ground with the coat of arms of the United States in the center. The life sized eagle with outstretched wings and other emblems are all hand embroidered in silk. The silk used costs \$9 a pound. The vice president's flag is the coat of arms on a field of white. Both flags are made in two sizes, 10 by 14 feet and 3 by 5 feet. The larger is used on ships and the smaller on launches and similar craft.

The largest flag made is the United States ensign No. 1, which is 36 by 19 feet. It costs \$40.

The bunting used in flag making is put to severe tests before the flag makers use it. One day a sample bundle is washed in soap and water. The next day the same process is followed with salt water. It is then exposed to the weather for ten days, thirty hours of which must be in the bright sun. If it doesn't fade in that test the government experts pass it. Then two inches wide of the warp is subject to a pulling strain of sixty-five pounds. Even with all those precautions a ship is allowed a new set of flags every three years, while the signal flags and ship and boat ensigns in frequent use must be replaced every few weeks.

One flag or pennant, rather, most used by the navy and least known to the public is the commission pennant. It is hoisted to the masthead of every naval vessel when it goes into commission and is never removed. It is a long, narrow streamer, blue at the top, with thirteen stars in the field, arranged in one line, and the flag divided into two stripes, red and white, the red at the top. When ships long on foreign stations leave for home a new commission pennant is always hoisted. Usually it is one made and paid for by the crew. In some cases those "homeward bounders" stretch out 300 feet and, made of silk, cost a pretty penny.

The thousands of white stars used in our own and many other ensigns are made by an electrically driven machine which cuts them in fifty or a hundred lots. Eight different sizes of stars are used.—Kansas City Star.

### Benjamin Franklin on War.

Benjamin Franklin said in 1783: All wars are follies, very expensive and very mischievous ones. In my opinion there never was a good war or a bad peace. When will mankind be convinced and agree to settle their troubles by arbitration?

### Steadfastness.

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he, who in the midst of the crowd, keeps, with perfect sweetness, the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

## AVOID JURY SERVICE

PUBLIC DUTY THAT IS DISLIKED BY BRITISH CITIZENS.

Humorous Excuses Sometimes Advanced by Those Who Are Summoned—Woman's Plea for Expenses Allowed by Judge.

Few British citizens, indeed, have ever any burning desire to spend three or four days successively in the jury box at the high courts or at the local assizes or sessions, a writer in London Answers says.

The average jury receives such treatment and is so much annoyed by delays, criticisms, intricacies, etc., that nobody wants to serve on it.

Add to these the serious loss of time to most tradesmen, loss of actual money owing to business postponements, loss of out-of-pocket expenses in meals, fares, etc., and no one can wonder that the British citizen will make any excuse in the world to be quit of serving as a juror, if he thinks it can be managed.

In my capacity as a clerk in one of the chief London courts I come across strange excuses of this kind.

Not long ago one of the men summoned for jury in a breach of promise case appeared and claimed exemption because his wife had presented him with twins that morning, and this unexpected event had upset him so much that he felt he couldn't give his mind to the trial as much as was necessary to do it justice. The court laughed heartily and the man appeared surprised at his callousness.

But he didn't get off.

"I'm stone deaf, my lord," said one eager juror, before he was sworn, evidently expecting he would be let off forthwith. So I was instructed to make him stand down for a while till we had got his panel arranged, which he did with a smile as of a conqueror.

But that smile was his undoing, for the judge had observed it, though he gave not the least indication of this.

However, when all was ready for the case to start, and whilst the man was standing expectantly near the box, his lordship, looking at me, said blandly and unconcernedly:

"Oh, just write down for that man that he may go, Mr. —, will you?"

I turned to the juror, but it was clear he had heard the judge's words, for he was hurriedly preparing to depart. And before I could explain to him the judge added quietly:

"By the by, he may as well stop. His hearing seems to be improving, and he can wait for the next case, by which time it will doubtless be all right again."

I got a bit of a shock one morning when, on calling out the name of "Francis Johnson" among the jurors, a lady in court arose and came forward. Judge, counsel and spectators stared in wonder.

"But you're a woman!" I gasped.

"Of course!" replied she tartly. "What did you imagine I was—a monkey?"

I had to explain that women were ineligible for sitting on a jury.

"Then why did you bring me up from Sidecup?" she inquired. "I have lost my time and money in coming, and all because you folks are so silly that you can



## SEARCHING FOR REBEL ENVOYS

Said to Be at Niagara Falls  
But Cannot Be Found.

## ANOTHER HITCH IN PLANS

Mexican Delegates Disappointed Over  
Attitude of U. S. on Selecting Pro-  
visional President.

Niagara Falls, Ont., June 15.—Al-  
though Sunday was a day of absolute  
rest for the mediators and delegates,  
the others who are here attending the  
conference had a busy time in search-  
ing the towns, besides the river, for  
the Carranza delegates.

It has been persistently reported  
that two representatives of the rebel  
chief are in Niagara Falls, but a care-  
ful search of all the hotels, both on the  
Canadian and the American side, has  
failed to reveal their presence.

Meanwhile the mediators have not  
changed their attitude regarding the  
official participation of the rebel chief  
in the conferences. If the delegates ar-  
rive, however, they will probably be  
admitted to informal "conversations"  
with the three South American diplo-  
mats.

Persons who are close to the three  
Huerta representatives declared that  
the United States government will  
have to swing its support to other men  
than the Americans now favor for the  
provisional presidency if these nego-  
tiations are to be successful. The  
Mexican delegates themselves are said  
to be sorely disappointed and greatly  
disgusted over the attitude of the Wil-  
son administration in the matter.

No precise information can be ob-  
tained regarding the names mention-  
ed, but persons who are close to the  
delegates said that the names of Louis  
Cabrera and Iglesias Calderon have  
both been mentioned prominently by  
the Americans.

It is not believed, however, that the  
intention was to give to either of these  
two men the provisional presidency,  
but it is known that the plan of the  
Washington government is to have not  
only the provisional president, but the  
members of his cabinet selected at this  
conference.

Jose, Vasconcelos is another name  
heard in discussion, but few of the  
well informed believe that he is being  
seriously considered.

Rafael Zubaran Capmany, who is  
now in Washington representing Gen-  
eral Carranza, was heard of for the  
first time in connection with the pro-  
jected state of Mexico. Zubaran has  
been Carranza's chief aide since the  
leader left the state of Coahuila, of  
which he was governor under Madero,  
to begin his revolution.

Meanwhile the American delegates  
have been in constant communication  
with Washington, and it is still hoped  
that they will be able to induce the  
Wilson administration to give some  
consideration to the cause of the Huer-  
tistas in the selection of a new gov-  
ernment for the southern republic.

## CHILD STRANGLES IN CHAIR

Entangled Her Neck in Stocking and  
Was Choked to Death.

Philadelphia, June 15.—Gaily cooing  
in her little chair in her home at 732  
Schiller street, fifteen-month-old Mil-  
dred McDermott fell from the chair  
entangled her neck in a stocking tied  
across the chair to keep her from  
harm and was strangled to death.

The little girl's mother was busy  
about her housework, and just before  
leaving the room she decided that be-  
fore she could allow little Mildred to  
remain alone it was necessary to tie  
her in the chair.

She was not absent from the room  
more than twenty minutes, but when  
she returned little Mildred's body—  
lifeless—was hanging toward the floor  
the neck held tightly by the stock-  
ing.

## BOY HAS STRANGE MALADY

10-Year-Old Boy Is Abnormally Large  
and Weighs 190 Pounds.

Baltimore, Md., June 15.—Henry  
Lewis, thirteen years old, of Philadel-  
phia, is a patient at the University  
hospital here, suffering from an ail-  
ment that baffles the physicians.

The boy has been gaining steadily in  
weight and now weighs 190 pounds.  
The boy's weight was normal until re-  
cently, when he began to take on  
flesh at such a rate that his parents  
became alarmed.

He does not appear to suffer much  
inconvenience and the only treatment  
he receives at this time consists of a  
strict diet.

## Kills Himself as Wife Waits Supper

Reading, Pa., June 15.—The body of  
Albert Voelker, thirty-eight years old  
of this city, formerly of Allentown  
Pa., was found by cherry pickers in a  
thicket on Mount Penn, near this city  
with a wound in the right temple and  
a revolver clutched in the right hand.  
Mrs. Voelker was awaiting the man's  
return for supper and can assign no  
motive for the suicide.

## Convicted of Woman's Death.

Washington, Pa., June 15.—The jury  
in the case of Walter Thomas, who is  
charged with the murder of Mrs. Oil-  
ver Price last September, brought in  
a verdict of guilty of murder in the  
second degree. The jury had been out  
four and a half hours.

## That Cynic Again.

The cynic believes the bonds of  
matrimony would be more popular if  
they paid cash dividends.

A. E. STEVENSON.  
Former Vice President Who Died  
In Chicago.



A. E. STEVENSON DIES  
Former Vice President Succumbs to  
Lung Illness.

Chicago, June 15.—Adlai E. Steven-  
son, vice president of the United  
States through the second Cleveland  
administration, died at a hospital here  
after an illness of several months. His  
three children were at his bedside.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, vice presi-  
dent during Grover Cleveland's sec-  
ond term as president, from 1893 until  
1897, was born in Christian county,  
Ky., in 1835. He was the son of John  
T. and Eliza Ewing Stevenson, who  
came of Scotch-Irish stock and were  
members of well-known North Caro-  
lina families. He served in congress  
and was a delegate to several Demo-  
cratic national conventions.

## BOMB WRECKS CHURCH PEWS

Blame Suffrs For Explosion in  
Historic London Church.

London, June 15.—A bomb was ex-  
ploded in St. George's church, Han-  
over Square, in this city.

There is evidence to show that the  
explosion was the work of suffrag-  
ettes, and coming so close upon the  
bomb outrage in Westminster Abbey,  
the desecration of this famous edifice  
has increased alarm as to how far the  
militant women intend to go.

The caretaker of St. George's had  
locked the church after a careful in-  
spection on the conclusion of the even-  
ing service. A few minutes after 10  
o'clock a passerby heard an explosion  
and summoned the fire brigade.

The firemen, forcing the doors,  
found the church filled with a dense  
smoke. Three pews on the north aisle  
and three stained windows were dam-  
aged by the explosion, while a pew  
immediately in front of the lectern  
was blown down.

Fortunately the famous painting of  
"The Last Supper," by Sir John  
Thornhill, which hangs over the altar,  
was not damaged, although the window  
above it was splintered.

The firemen found a square tin box  
and several pieces of candle in the  
overthrown pew, and a member of the  
congregation said that the pew was  
occupied at the evening service by a  
woman in a checked dress. An envel-  
ope was found in the church, on  
which was written "a protest against  
the tortures of women."

St. George's church was built in  
1713-24.

## SEVEN MEN BURNED

All Were Enveloped in Flames When  
Gas Well Ignited.

Washington, Pa., June 15.—A. D.  
Kightlinger, field superintendent of the  
Manufacturers' Light and Heat  
company, was probably fatally burned,  
and six other men were seriously  
injured when gas from a well near  
Washington ignited as the men were  
trying to shut it in.

The entire party under the direction  
of Kightlinger was enveloped in flame.  
The burning gas poured out of the  
ground at the rate of 3,000,000 cubic  
feet every twenty-four hours, and is  
lighting up the whole countryside.  
The derrick and all equipment about  
the big well were destroyed.

## VERMONT ADOPTS NEW ROAD POLICY

Costly Highways to Be Built  
Only When Needed.

## ECONOMY FOR LIGHT TRAVEL

Macadam and Other Types of Expen-  
sive Construction Will Be Abandoned.  
Brick and Concrete Roads Will Be  
Made Near Large Cities.

Scarcely less important than the  
brick road message of Governor Glynn  
of New York is the announcement of  
the road policy adopted for this year  
by Vermont. As explained by State  
Highway Commissioner Charles W.  
Gates at a recent meeting of town  
road commissioners, he intends to use  
the state appropriation of about \$250,  
000 in building trunk roads and to  
spend funds amounting to more than  
\$75,000 derived from motor vehicles in  
keeping the most traveled routes in re-  
pair. He will abandon macadam and  
other types of expensive construction  
and return to earth and gravel road-  
making on the less traveled highways.

These plans will have the approval  
of automobilists who contemplate tak-  
ing part in the national touring week  
that is being promoted by the national  
automobile chamber of commerce and  
the American Automobile association.  
The White mountains in New Hamp-  
shire will be the objective point of  
hundreds of touring parties that will  
pass through Vermont during the week  
ending July 4 because of the Chicago  
and Boston run for the Golden tro-  
phy terminating at Boston on July 2  
and the semiannual meeting of the  
American Automobile association at  
Bretton Woods on July 4.

Apart from the advantages of induc-  
ing automobile travel, which are well  
known to New England highway com-  
missioners, the plan adopted by Ver-  
mont, together with a determination to  
build brick, concrete or other equally  
durable roads near large cities, and  
wherever else a large volume of traffic  
makes the cost of maintaining mac-  
adam excessive, is generally considered a  
sound, economic policy. Any state can  
gradually get permanent roads to car-  
ry its heaviest traffic without incurring  
any additional expense or curtailing  
the influence of road improvement by  
combining the policies advocated by  
the two states.

For every mile of gravel road that  
is made instead of macadam, the state  
can build one mile of concrete road in-  
stead of macadam without the com-  
bined cost exceeding that of two miles  
of macadam or stone road. Gravel  
roads, costing from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a  
mile, will meet the demands of the  
farmers and automobile tourists, and  
concrete or brick roads, costing from  
\$10,000 to \$25,000 a mile will be a  
boon to all users of heavy teams, ma-  
jor trucks and passenger vehicles and  
to property owners.

Gravel, brick and concrete roads cost  
much less to keep in repair than ma-  
cadam roads, so the adoption of this  
policy would result in an annual sav-  
ing of several hundred dollars a mile  
over the all macadam system.

## Care of Roadways.

The care of the roadways in New  
York state has been made the subject  
of special orders recently issued by  
State Highway Commissioner John N.  
Carlisle to the division engineers. A  
law passed in 1911 makes it a misde-  
meanor to remove, injure or destroy  
mileboards, milestones, danger signs  
or signals or guide signs or posts law-  
fully within public highways or to  
place advertisements on stones, trees,  
fences, stumps, boards or buildings  
which are the property of others with-  
out obtaining written consent of the  
owners or to place such advertise-  
ments within the limits of the public  
highways. The same law authorizes  
any one to remove or destroy signs so  
placed. Commissioner Carlisle's or-  
ders call attention to this law and di-  
rect the division engineers to have the  
men in their divisions report to them  
as to conditions along the state and  
county highways so that the division  
engineers may issue such orders as  
are necessary to compel compliance  
with the law. The orders state that  
while care should, of course, be taken  
to avoid mistakes by directing the re-  
moval of legal signs the commissioner  
wishes all possible steps taken in the  
several divisions to see that the law is  
enforced.

## IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

Nap Lajoie Is Coming Back  
Again.



Photo by American Press Association.

Nap Lajoie, at one time the great-  
est baseball player in the game, is  
once more cavorting around second for  
the Cleveland Blues and is fielding as  
gracefully as ever, although he does  
not cover as much ground as of yore.

## Protests Beeson's Record.

A technical written protest against  
allowing Edward Beeson a new world's  
record in the high jump has been filed  
with President John Elliott of the Pa-  
cific Athletic association by C. S. Mor-  
ris of the Olympic club, a teammate of  
Beeson. He says:

"I am protesting this record in the  
interests of good and truthful records  
and justice to present and future con-  
testants and aspirants for world's re-  
cords."

Morris takes the stand that when  
Beeson cleared the bar at the Pacific  
Athletic association conference meet  
at Berkeley at 6 feet 7 5/16 inches his  
body touched the crossbar, which  
should disqualify the record. He ar-  
gues further that "in strict interpreta-  
tion the event was a closed one, since  
two men from the same club (Beeson  
and George Horine, former record hold-  
ers), were the only ones to compete,  
the event itself being special."

## Shamrock IV, "No Beauty."

"A futuristic design" is the English  
description of Shamrock IV, Sir Thom-  
as Lipton's challenger for the Ameri-  
can's cup. Her greatest beam is forward  
of the mast, which gives her a very  
exaggerated "cod head," and the bluff-  
ness detracts from her looks. The  
square box stern is another violation  
of the modern canons of yacht design-  
ing. The greatest overhang is for-  
ward, and a midship section shows she  
is very square on the bilge and flat  
on the bottom. The lead keel is flat at  
the bottom.

The challenger's greatest beam is  
twenty-four feet, and her draft with-  
out the centerboard fourteen feet, and  
with the centerboard down twenty-  
three feet. The mast is 110 feet high,  
and the "Marconi" topmast" gives an  
additional fifty feet.

## Reject Boxing Weights.

That the establishment of an interna-  
tional standard of boxing weights is as  
far from realization as ever was the  
report made to the New York boxing  
commission by "Snowy" Baker, the  
Australian promoter. Baker, who re-  
turned from Europe recently, stated  
that his efforts to have the English and  
French authorities accept the standard  
adopted by America and approved by  
Australia had met with failure.

## Canoe Championships at Ottawa.

The annual Canadian Canoe associa-  
tion championships will be held in Ot-  
tawa on Saturday, Aug. 1.

## Laura Jean Libbey's Talks on Heart Topics

(Copyright, 1914, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

## BREAKING OLD IDOLS

"Oh, inexpressible as sweet  
Love takes my voice away.  
I cannot tell thee when we meet  
What most I long to say."

It is easy to surround oneself with  
friends, believing them to be con-  
genial. But it is quite another mat-  
ter to break away from them after  
their faults have become known to  
us. They have turned themselves  
about our everyday lives, clinging so  
tenaciously that there is no shaking  
them off.

A woman becomes acquainted with  
a man. He is chatty, breezy, has a  
fund of wit and humor at his tongue's  
end; is well versed in the art of in-  
gratulating himself into the favor of  
the fair sex. She sees only the gilded,  
polished side of him. He proposes  
marriage on an all-too-short acquaint-  
ance. She listens to his eloquent  
pleadings and marries him.

He boldly suggests they might as  
well live with her father for the time  
being. If it is the first daughter he  
has married off her parent is delight-  
ed. They are given the best room in  
the house and waited on hand and  
foot. There are men wise enough to  
profit by the good fortune showered  
upon them. Others cannot stand pros-  
perity. If wedlock opens a door to  
quick wealth it's "come easy, go  
easy" with many. It is when the  
young wife begins to expostulate with  
her husband that she finds his pro-  
testations of undying love are but a  
sham. Heaven pity the woman who  
has the knowledge forced upon her  
that she has been wedded not for  
love!

All goes as merry as a marriage  
bell until father-in-law shuts down  
upon him. When cash is not forth-  
coming and his runs low the man's  
true character is revealed to the wife.  
Dissembling affection which cloaked  
his real sentiment drops from him.  
She finds him, angry, tyrannical,  
abusive.

Love is a tender plant. It cannot  
bloom, and live in cold and chill. The  
idol which she has had enshrined in  
her heart is thrown from its pedestal; lies  
in fragments at her feet.

There are some "affections" which  
can be patched up, though they are  
almost torn in shreds. When a man  
weds for any other reason save love  
the union never turns out well. It  
is a case of a broken shaft sooner or  
later for the wife. When a woman  
finds this state of affairs the question  
arises in her heart:

Ought she to drag out a miserable  
existence, deceive the world into be-  
lieving she is a loved and happy wife,  
when they are farther apart than  
strangers? Where one woman would  
be justified in clinging to the broken  
spare of her hopes, for her children's  
sake, another wife, who has no little  
loves, that might be crushed by her  
action, would feel that it was wisest  
and best to sweep out the fragments  
of the broken idol and take up life  
anew.

This is one of the instances in  
which marriage can become a failure  
though entered into under the bright-  
est of auspices.

There are some women who, un-  
wisely, lose all interest in life when  
their idols are shattered. Others come  
out of love's crucible like refined gold,  
refusing to lose their grasp on life's  
happiness. They school themselves to  
be once more their bright selves. No  
heart, no matter how severely it has  
suffered from a broken love dream  
should give way to sorrow. It should  
aim to draw a curtain between itself  
and the past through which it cannot  
glance backward. Better coax a smile  
to the lips. Faith in mankind should  
not be lost nor should one mistrust  
the many for the faults of one.

Much happiness might come the  
way of the woman who keeps her  
heart and hopes up. If a wife is de-  
termined that a man should do right,  
and will countenance nothing else,  
husbands who have gone a long way  
on the wrong path have been known  
to repent and to turn over a new  
leaf.

## Bad Outlook.

First Factory Owner—"This Race  
suicide business looks bad for the  
country." Second Factory Owner—  
"Yes, the factory of the next genera-  
tion will face a severe child-labor  
famine."—Puck.

## Life.

Life is made up not of knowledge  
only but of love also.—Emerson.

## Preserving Time is Here

Supply yourself with a good Preserving Kettle. We  
have them in two and three coat Enameled Ware. Also  
WEAREVER Aluminum Ware.  
DOUBLE TRADING STAMPS

For this week only we will give Double Stamps  
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Take advantage of this opportunity to fill your Stamp  
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## Gettysburg Department Store

## Bids Wanted for Masonry

Sealed bids are requested for the construction of stone cellar founda-  
tion of

## Christ Lutheran Church at Aspers

Sealed bids will be opened

JUNE 19TH AT 7.30 P. M.

Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Plans and  
specifications may be seen at the residence of H. C. Gulden, Aspers.  
Work to commence June 29th and completed not later than July 15, 1914.

D. C. Asper,  
C. I. Blair,  
H. C. Gulden.

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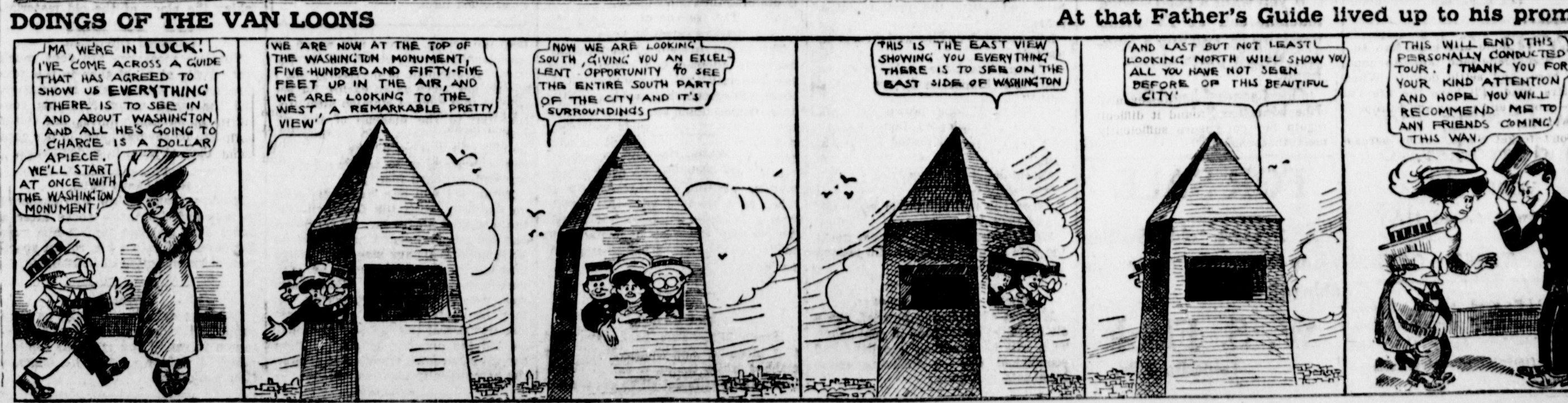
When you go away  
on your vacation  
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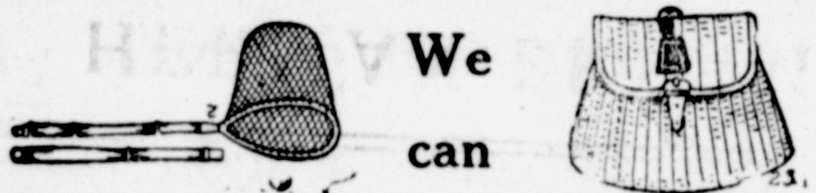
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Fine Driving Horse and worker, 8 years old.

Also two tons of HAY.

APPLY : TIMES : OFFICE

FOR SALE: good binder. Reason for selling too small, also 10,000 good chestnut shingles. Apply Oyster and Spangler, Gettysburg.—advertisement

## An Odd Breach of Promise Case

By EUNICE BLAKE

George Trover had a way exclusively his own of doing things. If any one attempted to injure him he would not put up an open fight. He would think out a plan to circumvent his opponent or undermine him—in other words, put him into a position to "hang himself" by his own acts. If he desired to confer a favor on any one he would go about it in a way at first to cause the person he favored to think that he was about to do him an injury. No one could tell from what he said what he meant. He was continually confessing to faults that he did not possess. "If you only knew me," he would say, "you would find me a very mean man."

When it was announced that George Trover was engaged to Estelle Garrett her most intimate friend said he had won her by telling her that there was something on his conscience for which he was repentant and which was an unbearable burden to him. In this way he won her sympathy. Then he confessed that his crime was in loving her instead of one he was in duty bound to love. The result was a betrothal.

Not long after the engagement Estelle met George on the street walking with a young woman plainly but neatly dressed. The girl was talking with great earnestness and looking up into George's face in a way Estelle did not like. When George caught the eye of his fiancée looking at him intently and severely he started. Then he forced a smile, bowed and passed on. Estelle went home and wrote him a note breaking their engagement. This was not the proper thing for her to do. She should have first called for an explanation. She waited several days for a reply to her note communicating her decision, but heard not a word.

By this time she had come to understand that her lover was a bit peculiar and wondered what he was going to do. Surely he would not fail to take some notice of the breaking of the engagement. And yet, considering that start he gave when he had met her indicating guilt, might he not be so ashamed as to let the matter go by default? Another consideration came into her head—that, having found a new love, he might desire to be off with the old one. But in this case, would he not be likely to notify her, that he accepted his dismissal? No, no! Finally George's reply came. "Ah, what was it? A note from an attorney, announcing that on behalf of George C. Trover, Esq., he had begun proceedings against her for breach of promise."

Estelle read the note with amazement. Her first thought was that on no account could there ever again be between them any such thing as love, and that she would never again notice a man who had treated her in so extraordinary a fashion. It took some time for her to see her true position. She had accepted George, his presents, much of his time, and to please her he had changed his occupation. She had broken the engagement on seeing her fiancée walking on the street with another girl. She had no evidence that this girl had supplanted her. It began to appear to her that she had acted hastily. An uncle of hers was an attorney, and she went immediately to his office. There she told him the story and asked his advice.

"You are placing me in an unpleasant position," he said, shrugging his shoulders. "George came to me and asked me to bring this suit. I declined to have anything to do with it, and he put his case in other hands. I don't see how I can take yours."

"But you can advise me, uncle, can't you?"

"Certainly."

"Well, what do you think of a man who will bring a suit of breach of promise against a woman?"

"Men and women both come under the law."

"Can he force me to marry him?"

"No. He is not trying to do that. He is merely claiming payment for a broken heart."

"Broken heart! I don't believe I have a heart. Can he get damages?"

"That depends upon the jury. I fancy from what you have told me he can prove his case. The judge will probably instruct the jury to find for the plaintiff, and they will award a damages of \$1,000."

"What! Insult me by considering my love worth no more than that?"

"No. It would mean that George is in the right, you, of course, being in the wrong. But they wouldn't like to punish a woman for sending a man away even if there were no legal reason for her action. They might give him damages for his presents to you."

"He can have them all back. What shall I do?"

"Let me telephone George to come here and settle the matter out of court."

She assented to this, and George appeared.

"George," said the uncle, "who was that girl Estelle met you walking with?"

"A young woman I was taking to the office of a friend of mine to whom I had applied in her behalf for a position."

"Nothing between you?"

"Certainly not."

"Then you two had better make up."

And they did.

When George tells the story to guests his wife says she forgave him because he didn't know any better.

## Cheap Cleansing Powder.

If short of cleansing powder, use a cloth soaked and dipped in coal ashes. This will be found an excellent and economical way of removing stains from pots and pans.

## MONEY WASTED ON RURAL ROADS

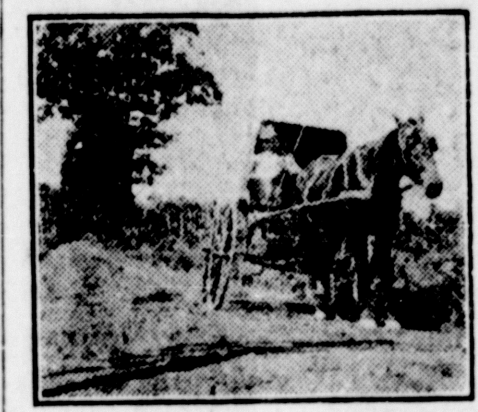
Much of the Work Performed Is Also Futile.

WATER VERY DESTRUCTIVE.

Good Drainage First Thing to Be Considered in Building Roadways—Water Should Be Removed Quickly When It Reaches the Surface.

Much of the work and money used on our country roads is thrown away; only a small part of the work remains in shape to be of benefit to the road for more than a few weeks, then only in a way to make it passable for a short while and in no way improving the roadbed, says Thomas M. Cisel in the Journal of Agriculture. The usual method used on earth roads is to take dirt from the roadside and pile it into a mudhole, forcing the water to some other location, where a new mudhole will be formed. No attention is given the side drains or the draining of the roadbed. Water is permitted to flow across the road from trash filled side drains and to destroy the roadbed by soaking beneath it.

Water is the most destructive thing we have to contend with in keeping good roads. It is the enemy of all



EXAMPLE OF A BAD COUNTRY ROAD.

roads and particularly earth roads. Good drainage is the first thing to be considered in building roads. Money spent in getting rid of the water that reaches the roadway is well spent.

Remove all water quickly which reaches the surface of the road and intercept the flow of water from higher grounds. If it must come into the road have side drains of ample size to handle the water at all times. Turn the side drains into the first water channel that can be reached that removes it from the road. The mistake is often made of trying to carry the side drains a considerable distance to favor some landowner when it could be turned aside at perhaps one-half the distance. This causes a heavy volume of water to form, more than the drain is capable of carrying. The result is the road is much damaged by overflow when it could have been prevented by giving the water a quicker outlet.

Most country roads are too flat to shed water. In fact, many of them are concave, owing to the fact that traffic is kept consistently in the center and wears down the surface until a ditch is formed. The water follows this concave center, washing here and forming ponds there, causing the road to become soft and give way. The only remedy is to give the road sufficient crown, enough to cause the water to quickly drain to the side ditches.

All side ditches should be of ample size, to provide for the greatest volume of water that may be expected by reason of heavy rains or melting snow. A wide, shallow ditch is best, and it must be kept clean of grass and trash. If the side drains are constructed right they can be kept in perfect shape by use of the road machine.

The side drains and surface drain age will care for the surface water. But there is another way in which water reaches the roadbed. Underflow water, following a layer of hardpan or bedrock from some point higher than the road, on reaching the level rises to the top, making the road at most like quicksand. These currents of water flow slowly and will keep the road in a horrible condition long after other sections have become dry.

The only way to remove this underflow water is with drain tile placed beneath the roadbed and leading to a good outlet which many times it is difficult to find. This underflow water is very destructive to any kind of improved road, as it will come to the surface through any stone or gravel road and so weaken the crown that it soon gives way.

Many miles of otherwise fine road have proved expensive failures because proper drainage was not made before rock and gravel were put down. It is a waste of money and labor to build improved roads without first thorough draining the right of way.

## Patrol System in Iowa.

The patrol system of maintenance has been adopted in Clayton county Ia. The duty of the patrolmen will be to keep the roads in passable condition at all times. Each patrolman must see that his stretch of road is well graded, fill in the low places and repair or report any bridge or culvert needing repair. He may also be used on permanent grading or surfacing work when it is deemed advisable by the county board or engineer. It is estimated that the cost of maintaining roads by this method will average \$8 per mile.

## Not Enough.

Hustle Nit—"This book says that that bloomin' Frenchman Marat was stabbed while taking a bath." Park-bench Lady—"Is dat all he got fur it?"

## Medical Advertising

Bully Fine! Corns Go For All Time.

All that blistering pain will go, all your toe-pinched suffering will end, every sign of a foot lump, callous or corn will disappear once you paint on that reliable old remedy Putman's Corn Extractor. It's simply a marvel, the wonder of the day, the surprise of every thinking man the way it painlessly lifts a corn. You can't beat Putman's—that's sure. Sold by dealers everywhere in 25c. bottles.

## DAIRY WISDOM.

Records in the dairy are the guideposts which point the way to success.

It is better to raise your own calves, for then you know what you have. To buy up heifer calves promiscuously is an uncertain business.

Give the cow a chance. She is usually better than you think. "Blood will tell," but so will care and the proper feed.

Any check in a calf's growth is a loss to the owner. A stunted calf will never make as valuable a cow as its inheritance would certainly warrant.

Vitality is a very important characteristic in the dairy cow or any other farm animal. If weak along this line the best returns cannot be expected.

## PASTURE FOR SHEEP.

Succulent Grazing and Shade Needed During the Summer.

Summer pasture is a very important consideration in raising sheep. The animals should have grazing so that they can find succulent food in the morning when the temperature is cool and again in the afternoon when the rays of the sun are not so penetrating. After the temperature gets high in the middle of the day the sheep will need shade and water so they may keep cool.

A woods pasture where there is Bermuda or other hardy grass, where there are trees to furnish shade for the animals, is a good place for sheep when the weather is warm. A few acres of land that would otherwise be worthless may be used as a pasture for sheep.

But it is not economical to depend upon a woods pasture where the grazing is rather short, as the animals will need plenty of food if they are to be profitable. They should have crops planted for grazing to supplement the woods pasture, and some grain and hay should be given daily. The lambs should be well cared for and the ewes and rams given an opportunity to make gains even in very trying weather.—Farm and Ranch.

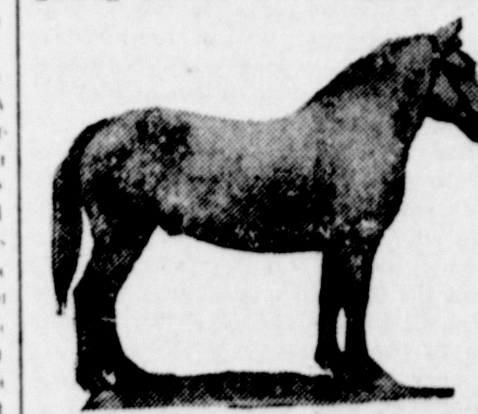
## GROWING DRAFTERS.

Haphazard Methods of Breeding and Feeding Produce Failure.

Horsemen generally take a keen interest in facts relative to the production of the exceptional individual. With horses containing draft blood no particular interest is manifested in the half decent chunk, says Professor S. C. Edmonds of the Illinois Agricultural college. He can be produced by a good many different methods and quite frequently is the result of the absence of proper effort. With the No. 1 draft gelding it is different. No better skelter methods of breeding, feeding and care will produce him.

Sires and dams of indifferent merit will not do the work. Whatever the breed, nothing short of a sire that clearly shows he would have made a valuable horse in the collar had he been given the opportunity will make good.

Many breeders of pure bred animals would profit by closer touch with the gelding market. Such contact would



Poor horses are a detriment to the farmer. Plowing with light horses is more expensive than with heavy animals. Big drafters are more efficient for all work, while their upkeep, in proportion to the work they do, is much less. Also the profit from raising colts from pure bred draft sires is sure and steady. The demand is nearly always greater than the supply. A good draft colt is ready money on the market at profitable prices. The picture shows a Percheron grade of excellent form.

help the useful, rugged sort which are occasionally sacrificed for the "pretty" ones. Refinement is necessary, but it should not serve as an excuse for sacrificing that rugged stamina absolutely essential in the makeup of the successful draft horse. No mistake will be made by stating by the type which has shown ability to handle efficiently big loads on hard footing.

No animal will pay bigger dividend on liberality with the feed pail than the well bred draft colt. As yet no one has discovered a secret process whereby stunted yearlings may be made over into big, thrifty horses even by extra care in succeeding years. "Doing" stuff well does not mean pampering. In fact, heavy feeding and lack of exercise will defeat the end as disastrously as will the opposite course. It takes careful all around attention to produce the exceptionally good individual.

## LOW SHOES

Ralston Oxfords in Russets, Black and Patent Leathers. With and without gum soles and heels. Some White Canvass Oxfords with Rubber Soles.

All Low Shoes Reduced.

Women's and Children's Oxfords

Ladies' Low Shoes greatly cut in price. The very latest lasts and the most approved leathers.

O. H. Lestz,

Cor. Square and Carlisle Street.

Gettysburg.

If you want

a FAN

at an exceptionally low price TO-DAY.

See

Turner

## For Sale

40,000 Chestnut Shingles

Also Chestnut and Oak Wood Sawed Short

J. Wilbert Cook, Flora Dale, Pa.

## CIVIC AWAKENING

IN SMALL CITIES.

Examples of What It Effected Under Widely Different Conditions.

The possibility of producing a civic awakening in small cities under widely different conditions has been recently demonstrated in Petersburg, Va., and the group of towns in northern New Jersey of which Union Hill is the center.

Petersburg had a population in 1910 of 24,127, of whom 11,014 were negroes. The town of Union in 1910 had 21,023 population, with a considerable additional population in adjacent municipalities having interests in common.

In Petersburg the chamber of commerce had rendered a service which, in view of its limited income and the lack of city wide support, was creditable. The total income was \$4,125. It became increasingly evident, however, that the public at large must give its interest and support if the chamber was to measure up to the needs of the city. Accordingly a campaign of education was undertaken under the direction of Lucius E. Wilson and Samuel Wilson of the American City bureau. At the end of two weeks there were 340 members with a comprehensive idea as to the broad functions of the chamber of commerce, giving the organization an income of \$8,500.

In Union Hill the old board of trade had gone out of existence after turning its effects over to a handful of citizens, who at once organized the Chamber of Commerce of North Hudson. A dinner at which the governor and attorney general were among the speakers was the largest attended function of this kind ever held in North Hudson. During the next two weeks, under the leadership of Lowry W. Statler of the American City bureau, 450 members joined the chamber. More significant even, several surrounding towns showed by their activity during the campaign that the advancement of the community as a whole can transcend considerations that are limited by town ship lines.—American City.

Thatched Huts Are of the Past. The disappearance of the picturesque roofs of Samoan huts is attributed to the increasing wealth of the natives and the partial destruction by insects of the wild sugar cane used for thatch. Corrugated iron is taking the place of the old material.

## Wireless Operation.

Wireless messages are sent much more easily at night than in the daytime and in winter than in summer, and the range under favorable conditions at midnight during midwinter is said to be several hundred per cent better than at noon in midsummer.

## Not Always Fatal.

Many a young fellow who expected to fade and die three weeks after a sweet little girl had thrown him over has developed into a big, robust specimen of masculinity.—Toledo Blade.

## Correct.

"Ah," he said rapturously, as they danced, "I feel as though I were gliding on velvet." "You are," she replied, taking a tighter grip on her skirt.—New York World.

## Medical Advertising

QUESTION CLEARED UP

Gettysburg Readers Can No Longer Doubt the Evidence

Again and again we have read of strangers in distant towns who have been cured by this or that medicine. But Gettysburg's pertinent question has always been: "Has anyone here in Gettysburg been cured?" The word of a stranger living a hundred miles away may be true, but it cannot have the same weight with us as the word of our own citizens, whom we know and respect, and whose evidence we can so easily prove.

W. N. Flaherty, 311 Washington St., Gettysburg, Pa., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been of great benefit to me and I willingly recommend them. I was injured some years ago and my kidneys were affected. I got various remedies, but nothing seemed to do me any good until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They quickly cured me. Whenever I have taken them since, they have done good work."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## COMB SAGE TEA INTO GRAY HAIR

Darkens Beautifully and Restores Its Thickness and Lustre at Once

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant; remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger.

Dr. J. W. Tudor

Dentist

BIGLerville, PA

Thomas Building

Office Hours

8 to 12M. 1.00 to 8.00 P. M

I will be at Pen. Myers Jewelry Store,

Tuesday, June 23rd 1914.

W. H. DINKLE

Graduate of Optics

Home office, Carlisle, Pa.

## Bids Wanted

Bids will be received by the Lighting Committee of the Borough of Gettysburg on Thursday afternoon, June 18th, 1914, at 2 p. m., for the lighting of the Borough of Gettysburg for the next 5 or 10 years.

Specifications and all information needed can be obtained from George E. Stock, Baltimore street. The Lighting Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Harry Trostle, George E. Stock, Otis G. Baughman, Light Com. of Borough of Gettysburg

## SINGER

Sewing Machines

If you want a good sewing machine call at 13 Chambersburg St. and buy a Singer. Repair parts always on hand.

Good second hand Sewing Machine For Sale.

JOHN H. RAYMOND, Agent

## FOR SALE

A 2 years old Stallion ready for service at reasonable price.

W. S. Flook

Table Rock Pa.